THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE.

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers | Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Wednesday, Sept. 14th, 1910 | VOL. XXXVII., NO. 20

OUR FALL OPENING!

SEPTEMBER 16, 17 AND 19

Ladies' Day Friday

To every lady visiting our store Friday we will present a useful souvenir. You need not buy, just look. Our various lines of ladies' shoes will be on display so that you may get an idea of the Fall Styles. All invited, everybody come.

Children's Day Saturday

At 8:30 Saturday morning all children under 15 will receive a souvenir free. These souvenirs will be given out for a short time Saturday morning only, but if you are here on time you will get one. Bring your little sisters and brothers.

Monday Night for Men

From 7 to 10 P. M., Monday, Sept, 19th, the men are invited to inspect our shoes, and have a smoke with us. Cigars will be furnished all evening. Make this store your hang-out next Monday.

THE MUIR SHOE CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

JOHN F. DIETZ IS AGAIN IN TROUBLE

John F. Dietz of Cameron Dam fame, is again in trouble, and this time it may be that he will land in the clutches of the law. Heretofore, in all his troubles, Dietz has had a large number of people with him and the result has been that he won out each time.

Mr. Dietz's escapade is the shooting of a man named Bert Horrell, whom he quarreled with at a school meeting. Horrell was badly wounded and may die.

The sheriff of Sawyer county is reported as having made an attempt to arrest Dietz, but the latter stood off the officer of the law.

Attorney J. C. Davis, formerly of this city, is district attorney of Sawyer county and it is up to him to see that Dietz is arrested and prosecuted for his crime. It is reported that the militia may be called out to arrest Dietz, which if done, may cause an exciting scrap up in that country.

Death of Joseph Quasigroch.

Joseph Quasigroch, one of the best known Polish residents of the west side, died suddenly at his home on Wednesday night, after a brief illness with liver trouble and other complications. Mr. Quasigroch had been working at the carpenter trade the past summer and had been laying off for several weeks taking treatment and resting up, and at no time was his condition considered serious He served on the election board last week and was seen on the streets the day before his death, but on Wednesday he began to fail rapidly and passed the great divide that night.

Deceased was 38 years of age and is survived by a wife and seven children. He was a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and Catholic Knights, carrying insurance in both orders. Mr. Quasigroch was a man of excellent character and had the respect of all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

The funeral was held on Tuesday morning from St. Lawrence Catholic church, of which the deceased was one of its devout members, and the remains were followed to their last resting place in the Catholic cemetery by a large number of mourning relatives and friends.

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Extensive repairs have been made at the Baptist church, making it one of the most attractive in the city. The floor and walls have been treated; floor matting and platform curtains have been added to the furnishings and the lighting system is improved by a readjustment of the lamps.

DOCTORS CO-OPERATE WITH SCHOOL OFFICERS

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There can be no question as to the advisability of limiting the spread of contagious diseases in a community, and as the school offers the greatest opportunity for the spread of contagion, it is there greatest precaution is necessary. Perhaps the most danger is from the cases of acute infections, which are so mild in certain individuals as to escape notice. Thus a child with diphtheria or scarlet fever in a moderate form, may attend school every day, and only after an epidemic has started, is the original disease recognized.

This may come about through the ignorance of the parents or teacher, or, as frequently happens, through the determination of parents to continue the child in school, irrespective of the possible danger to others

It is well known that as a rule, quarantine is regarded with complacency as long as it applies to some one else. When it strikes home, it becomes an invasion of the rights of the individual, and is to be frustrated by any means available. So the child is sent to school and nothing is said about his illness for fear of quarantine.

Proper systematic medical inspection of all schools in a community will easily prevent the development of most of these epidemics.

Many children are greatly handicapped by defects in nose, throat or ear, which prevents satisfactory breathing, hearing or thinking, and hundreds of children cannot profit by school work because of defective eye sight. It is estimated that six or seven per cent of the children who enter the lowest grades suffer from some kind of defective vision and this, of course, increases as they advance into higher grade.

The only way in which to discover this weakness in eye, ear or throat, is to check any contagious diseases is to have the pupils examined at regular intervals so that any disease or physical defect may be detected early enough to prevent any serious result, and to accomplish this, the physicians of our city have very generously offered to examine the school children free of charge for one year, the work being apportioned so that two physicians will be in charge of each building. They have adopted a very complete system of examination, and through the co-operation of the city superintendent of schools, and the school board, examination will be regularly made, and complete records kept of each defective case.

All cases to be referred to parents and treated by their own family physician.

Experience in all cities has shown the importance of school inspection and the improvement in health and mental development of the school children depends upon the co-operation of parents in this work.

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We take this means of thanking most heartily, the physicians in co-operating in this important work.

Signed,

"School Committee" of the Women's Federation of City Clubs.

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—Among the independent films seen here this week," The taking of Saragossa", the Ambrosian feature, took the blue ribbon. The photography was excellent, the story well told and at its conclusion it received round after round of applause.

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WANTED—Married family to move on my ranch. None but good, industrious, sober men need apply. B. G. Eggert.—2t

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Mrs. W. F. Kellogg, chairman of the library committee, gave a report of committee's efforts to obtain this building, outlining some of the difficulties that had to be overcome, but showing that these had been so well met, that now with the co-operation of the council, the cherished plum is within reach.

Following this report, came a beautiful selection on the piano by Mrs. I. P. Witter and Mrs. Guy Nash which was heartily applauded and demanded an encore. Mrs. W. B. Raymond, so long the librarian of the T. B. Scott library, gave a short history of this library, how it was started, where the first rooms were, the number of books in circulation then and now, and many interesting facts about our library. Following this came a splendid talk by Miss Lutie E. Stearns of the State Library Commission. Miss Stearns travels all over the state and knows libraries and federation work in Wisconsin better than anyone else, and she quite surprised the laidies by telling them that they had the best Federation in the state. She followed this happy statement by telling us what our new library ought to accomplish for us, and gave an altogether delightful talk.

Following the talk by Miss Stearns the president called a short intermission, during which the ladies chatted and exchanged congratulations on Miss Stearns' flattering remarks. After the intermission Miss Ruby Natwick sang a solo which was much appreciated and very kindly encored. A splendid paper by Miss Mildred MacKinnon on the new library, Its Use, Pleasure and Profit was read.

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After the program the meeting was adjourned to partake of dainty refreshments served by the ladies of the west side division, Mrs. M. O. Bramham and Mrs. Fred Staff being chairmen.

Vote in Wood County.

The canvassing board has not finished its labors as yet, but the following are the figures on the officers on which there was any contest. On the democratic ticket the only fight was on sheriff and John Schmitt of Marshfield won out, following being the vote:

Michael Mason.....314
John Semitt.....466

The contest for sheriff on the republican ticket was remarkably close, there being three contestants. Following was the vote.

Louis Thompson.....840
A. J. Cowell.....809
S. L. Brooks.....736

For district attorney on the republican ticket, following is the vote:

Chas. E. Briere.....1513
J. W. Cochran.....826

For Congressman the vote was as follows

Go. P. Hambrecht.....1348
E. A. Morse.....1266

For State Senator the contest was pretty close, the following being the totals:

Killeen.....1364
Mitchell.....1166

The democrats polide a little over their twenty per cent in this county.

Not in the League.

Grand Rapids met the Wausau league team on Monday and came out of it with a score of 5 to 1 in favor of Wausau.

It was a fine game up to the 7th inning when the visitors ran in five runs, the home boys going to pieces a bit, and before they settled down the game was won by the visitors. The home boys did not make their run until the ninth inning.

Those who witnessed the game say that it was a good one and were well pleased with it even if the home boys did not win.

Another game was played with the Wausau boys on Tuesday and on this occasion the locals won their game by a score of 4 to 2. Those who witnessed the game report that it was a good one and that the locals won their game on their merits.

Another game will be played this afternoon to settle the matter.

Cheap Slab Wood.

—We have purchased the entire output of slabs from the John Farrish logs which were sawed at the box factory last winter and are offering them at the low price of $2 50 per cord. The slabs are four feet long and at the price offered, is the cheapest wood on the market. We have over 300 cords and they are going fast, so get in your order at once. Phone residence or office.

Bossert Bros. & Co.

Dr. and Mr. A. L. Ridgman go to Wausau tonight to attend a musicale.

MODERN WOODMEN PICNIC A SUCCESS

The three camps of the Modern Woodmen of America from Grand Rapids, Port Edwards and Nekoosa held a picnic at the pavilion on Thursday evening, and notwithstanding the fact that the season is rather late and the weather a bit chilly for picnics, it seemed to have no effect on those who had intended to go, for there was a big crowd in attendance.

Those who cared to, went to the pavilion in the afternoon where the ladies prepared supper, which was partaken of by quite a number. After supper the crowd was augmented by numerous arrivals from all along the line, among which were the drill team from Nekoosa Quite an elaborate drill was given, which was enjoyed by all present.

After the drill there was a talk by Dr. C. A. Armstrong of Boscobel, state physician for the Modern Woodmen. Dr. Armstrong had recently returned from Colorado Springs, where he had visited the tuberculosis camp of the Modern Woodmen He gave quite a lengthy talk on the subject of tuberculosis in general, with some information concerning the methods used in handling the disease and the precautions necessary to prevent its spread, all of which was listened to with the closest attention by those present.

At the conclusion of the talk by Dr. Armstrong, the orchestra was in readiness and those who desired to, were permitted to dance for the remainder of the evening.

Dr Robinson was introduced by J. R. Ragan, who made a short speech and stated that an effort was to be made to have the picnic an annual affair. Judging from the large number that attended it would prove a very popular affair.

Death of Mrs. W. T. Davis.

Mrs. Wm T. Davis died at her home on the east side on Thursday after an illness extending over a considerable length of time, at the age of 69 years.

Deceased was born in Pennfield, New York, but came to Wisconsin in 1862, and was married to Mr. Davis in 1870. They came to Grand Rapids in 1871, and have since resided here.

She is survived by her husband and four children, they being Mrs Dora Bradley of Elgin, Ill., Mrs Fred Atwood, Mrs. Fred Edgcomb and Wm. Davis of this city.

The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon from the house, Rev. M. B. Miln conducting the services.

Merrill a Lively Town.

There is always something doing at Merrill. If the skating rink is not running, there is a fight on between the east and west side. Or if the opposite factions of the two sides of the town run out of material for a scrap, somebody starts something and soon finds enough sympathizers to make a good sized broil.

The latest thing that has happened since the postoffice scrap was settled is the suing of the editor of the Daily Herald, for $10,000. Postmaster Kubasta and Senator Wright have each sued the editor of the Herald for $5,000 for libel, on account of things he said about them in his paper. That shows what big money there is in the newspaper business.

Broke a Leg.

Mrs. Wm. Henke suffered the fracture of one of her limbs on Monday morning. She was in the act of climbing into Gaulke's delivery rig when the horse became frightened, throwing Mrs. Henke to the ground. The wheels of the rig passed over her, fracturing one of her limbs. She was given surgical aid as soon as possible and has since been getting along all right.

Advents Close Meeting.

The Adventists closed their camp meeting the fore part of the week, and report having had a very successful session. A number of converts were baptized on Sunday, the baptism occurring in the Wisconsin river.

Chas. F. Keip has purchased the John Koukel home on 10th Ave. N.

PARK ASSOCIATION BUYS PROPERTY

The Harvey Gee property located on the river bank, that has been under litigation for some time past, has at last been acquired by the park association, and there is nothing now to prevent that part of the river bank being cleared up, with the exception of the Saul Preston property.

The Harvey Gee property was traded to Drumb & Sutor for a piece of land alongside the Tribune office and the park commissioners bought the Gee property from Drumb & Sutor, paying $900 therefor, which was the price offered by the commissioners some time ago.

It is probable, now that the city has this property, that some settlement can be arrived at with Mr. Preston, which would entirely close up the matter and allow improvements to be carried forward at a rapid rate.

Frost Friday Night.

This section was visited by quite a heavy frost on Friday night, and the result is that many of the tender vegetables and vines have been killed.

A trip thru the country shows that in some places everything is frozen down so as to be about thru growing, while in other places only a short distance away, vegetation had not been touched at all.

Reports from the cranberry marshes are to the effect that about twenty per cent of the crop was frozen where there was no water to protect it, altho in many instances the growers had some water. Mercury went down to 15 degrees in some places so that the freeze was quite severe in low places.

The Climax.

Lovers of drama who attended the production of The Climax at the opera house on Friday evening, were not disappointed as the play was all that was claimed for it. It is an interesting play and it was handled in a manner that held the attention of the audience at all times The production was greeted by a good house and it was worth the patronage it received.

Wins Two From Berlin.

Berlin's fast team of baseball twirlers went down in defeat before the Grand Rapids team on Saturday and Sunday, the score on Saturday being 3 to 1, and on Sunday it was 1 to 0.

While the score was close, those who witnessed the games state that there was no time when the visitors showed any indication of winning.

Band Dance Tonight.

The music for the dance at the pavilion this evening will be furnished by the entire band, and those who like to dance to band music should make it a point to be present. Dancing will commence at the usual time, and prices will be the same as heretofore.

Miss Lela Morriam has been added to the high school faculty.

PRIVATE

In connection with our Safety Deposit boxes we have private rooms where you can take your papers and examine them behind locked doors. No one but yourself can know what papers you keep in your box, you hold the only key. Besides being private, there is no danger of papers being being burned or lost when in our vault. The rent is only $1 a year

First National Bank

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

BIGGER AND BETTER BARGAINS DAILY

ONLY 10 DAYS MORE!

In Which to Buy Your Fall and Winter Supply of High Grade Dry Goods, Shoes and Ladies' Ready-to-Wear.

AT WAY BELOW COST

We will positively close the store Sat., Sept. 25

Now is the Time, this is the Place

As the assortments are broken still lower goes the price, to a mere nothing.

Just Arrived New Staple Goods, such as Ginghams, Outing Flannel, Percales, Hosiery, Etc., ALL ARE GOING AT LESS THAN COST.

50 WINTER COATS at LESS THAN 1-2 PRICE

Buy your winter coats and save big money. All new fall and winter styles are shown here at next to nothing in price.

In our stock of **DRESS GOODS** there are still lots of this season's newest novelties on which you can save 25c to 50c per yard.

J. T. SCHUMACHER



Our Strongest Attraction for Fall and Winter 1910-1911 is the PFAELZER MADE Wearbetter CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

Containing the best fabrics, newest shades and patterns, latest fashioned, best tailored garments. Guaranteed good wearing and shape retaining.

SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

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Go. P. Hambrecht	1348
E. A. Morse	1256

For State Senator the contest was pretty close, the following being the totals:

Killeen	1364
Mitchell	1166

The democrats pollde a little over their twenty per cent in this county.

Not in the League.

Grand Rapids met the Wausau league team on Monday and came out of it with a score of 5 to 1 in favor of Wausau.

It was a fine game up to the 7th inning when the visitors ran in five runs, the home boys going to pieces a bit, and before they settled down the game was won by the visitors. The home boys did not make their run until the ninth inning.

Those who witnessed the game say that it was a good one and were well pleased with it even if the home boys did not win.

Another game was played with the Wausau boys on Tuesday and on this occasion the locals won their game by a score of 4 to 2. Those who witnessed the game report that it was a good one and that the locals won their game on their merits.

Another game will be played this afternoon to settle the matter.

Cheap Slab Wood.

—We have purchased the entire output of slabs from the John Farrish logs which were sawed at the box factory last winter and are offering them at the low price of $2.50 per cord. The slabs are four feet long and at the price offered, is the cheapest wood on the market. We have over 300 cords and they are going fast, so get in your order at once. Phone residence or office.

Bossert Bros. & Co.

Dr. and Mr. A. L. Ridgman go to Wausau tonight to attend a musicale.

MODERN WOODMEN PICNIC A SUCCESS

The three camps of the Modern Woodmen of America from Grand Rapids, Port Edwards and Nekoosa held a picnic at the pavilion on Thursday evening, and notwithstanding the fact that the season is rather late and the weather a bit chilly for picnics, it seemed to have no effect on those who had intended to go, for there was a big crowd in attendance.

Those who cared to, went to the pavilion in the afternoon where the ladies prepared supper, which was partaken of by quite a number. After supper the crowd was augmented by numerous arrivals from all along the line, among which were the drill team from Nekoosa. Quite an elaborate drill was given, which was enjoyed by all present.

After the drill there was a talk by Dr. C. A. Armstrong of Bascobel, state physician for the Modern Woodmen. Dr. Armstrong had recently returned from Colorado Springs, where he had visited the tuberculosis camp of the Modern Woodmen. He gave quite a lengthy talk on the subject of tuberculosis in general, with some information concerning the methods used in handling the disease and the precautions necessary to prevent its spread, all of which was listened to with the closest attention by those present.

At the conclusion of the talk by Dr. Armstrong, the orchestra was in readiness and those who desired to, were permitted to dance for the remainder of the evening.

Dr. Robinson was introduced by J. R. Ragan, who made a short speech and stated that an effort was to be made to have the picnic an annual affair. Judging from the large number that attended it would prove a very popular affair.

Death of Mrs. W. T. Davis.

Mrs. Wm T. Davis died at her home on the east side on Thursday after an illness extending over a considerable length of time, at the age of 69 years.

Deceased was born in Pemfield, New York, but came to Wisconsin in 1862, and was married to Mr. Davis in 1870. They came to Grand Rapids in 1871, and have since resided here.

She is survived by her husband and four children, they being Mrs. Dora Bradley of Elgin, Ill., Mrs Fred Atwood, Mrs. Fred Edgcomb and Wm. Davis of this city.

The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon from the house, Rev. M. B. Milne conducting the services.

Merrill a Lively Town.

There is always something doing at Merrill. If the skating rink is not running, there is a fight on between the east and west side. Or if the opposite factions of the two sides of the town run out of material for a scrap, somebody starts something and soon finds enough sympathisers to make a good sized broil.

The latest thing that has happened since the postoffice scrap was settled is the sueing of the editor of the Daily Herald, for $10,000. Postmaster Kubasta and Senator Wright have each sued the editor of the Herald for $5,000 for libel, on account of things he said about them in his paper. That shows what big money there is in the newspaper business.

Broke a Leg.

Mrs. Wm. Henke suffered the fracture of one of her limbs on Monday morning. She was in the act of climbing into Gaulke's delivery rig when the horse became frightened, throwing Mrs. Henke to the ground. The wheels of the rig passed over her, fracturing one of her limbs. She was given surgical aid as soon as possible and has since been getting along all right.

Advents Close Meeting.

The Adventists closed their camp meeting the fore part of the week, and report having had a very successful session. A number of converts were baptized on Sunday, the baptism occurring in the Wisconsin river.

Chas. F. Keip has purchased the John Konkel home on 10th Ave. N.

PARK ASSOCIATION BUYS PROPERTY

The Harvey Gee property located on the river bank, that has been under litigation for some time past, has at last been acquired by the park association, and there is nothing now to prevent that part of the river bank being cleared up, with the exception of the Saul Preston property.

The Harvey Gee property was traded to Drumb & Sutor for a piece of land alongside the Tribune office and the park commissioners bought the Gee property from Drumb & Sutor, paying $3000 therefor, which was the price offered by the commissioners some time ago.

It is probable, now that the city has this property, that some settlement can be arrived at with Mr. Preston, which would entirely close up the matter and allow improvements to be carried forward at a rapid rate.

Frost Friday Night.

This section was visited by quite a heavy frost on Friday night, and the result is that many of the tender vegetables and vines have been killed.

A trip thru the country shows that in some places everything is frozen down so as to be about thru growing, while in other places only a short distance away, vegetation had not been touched at all.

Reports from the cranberry marshes are to the effect that about twenty per cent of the crop was frozen where there was no water to protect it, altho in many instances the growers had some water. Mercury went down to 16 degrees in some places so that the freeze was quite severe in low places.

The Climax.

Lovers of drama who attended the production of The Climax at the opera house on Friday evening, were not disappointed as the play was all that was claimed for it. It is an interesting play and it was handled in a manner that held the attention of the audience at all times. The production was greeted by a good house and it was worth the patronage it received.

Wins Two From Berlin.

Berlin's fast team of baseball twirlers went down in defeat before the Grand Rapids team on Saturday and Sunday, the score on Saturday being 3 to 1, and on Sunday it was 1 to 0.

While the score was close, those who witnessed the games state that there was no time when the visitors showed any indication of winning.

Band Dance Tonight.

The music for the dance at the pavilion this evening will be furnished by the entire band, and those who like to dance to band music should make it a point to be present. Dancing will commence at the usual time, and prices will be the same as heretofore.

Miss Lela Merriam has been added to the high school faculty.

PRIVATE

In connection with our Safety Deposit boxes we have private rooms where you can take your papers and examine them behind locked doors. No one but yourself can know what papers you keep in your box, you hold the only key. Besides being private, there is no danger of papers being being burned or lost when in our vault. The rent is only $1 a year

First National Bank
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

BIGGER AND BETTER BARGAINS DAILY

ONLY 10 DAYS MORE!

In Which to Buy Your Fall and Winter Supply of High Grade Dry Goods, Shoes and Ladies' Ready-to-Wear.

AT WAY BELOW COST

We will positively close the store Sat., Sept. 25

Now is the Time, this is the Place

As the assortments are broken still lower goes the price, to a mere nothing.

Just Arrived New Staple Goods, such as Ginghams, Outing Flannel, Percales, Hosiery, Etc., ALL ARE GOING AT LESS THAN COST.

50 WINTER COATS at LESS THAN 1-2 PRICE

Buy your winter coats and save big money. All new fall and winter styles are shown here at next to nothing in price.

In our stock of **DRESS GOODS** there are still lots of this season's newest novelties on which you can save 25c to 50c per yard.

J. T. SCHUMACHER



Our Strongest Attraction for Fall and Winter 1910-1911 is the
PFAELZER MADE Nearbetter CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
Containing the best fabrics, newest shades and patterns, latest fashioned, best tailored garments. Guaranteed good wearing and shape retaining.
SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

Abel & Podawiltz

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

GROWING COUNTRIES.

The census department of Canada estimates the present population of the Dominion to be 7,350,000. The distribution by sections is: Maritime provinces, 1,037,112; Quebec, 2,088,461; Ontario, 2,619,025; Western provinces, 1,371,164; unorganized territories, 58,309. It is not surprising that Canada, with her many resources and her healthful climate and varied opportunities for industrial wealth-seekers, should grow all the time, says the Mexican Herald. A sturdy race which increases by the excess of births over deaths is continually being reinforced by immigration, and that of the best kind. The consuming power of the population of Canada is very large, and accounts for the heavy importations of foreign goods and the excellent support given to home industries. Argentina, with about a million less population than Canada, is rapidly increasing in wealth. It is interesting to see that the influx of immigrants into this country from Spain continues, just as it does in the case of Cuba and Argentina. The ancient Iberian motherland still breeds a sturdy race which send its sons to former colonies.

It used to be "King Cotton." Then corn came into active rivalry for supremacy. And now it looks as though rubber might be the great staple of commerce. There has been an enormous increase in the production of rubber and in importations into the United States. This is due to the rapidly augmenting demand, with rubber as an essential for automobile, bicycle and carriage tires and for other purposes. Word comes from Sumatra, which has been the source of supply for tobacco of a certain grade, that the planters are giving up the "weed" and are converting their estates into rubber farms. It is not believed, however, that tobacco growing in Connecticut, Kentucky and other American states will be supplanted by rubber production.

This is the day of the auto, the airship and the wireless telegraph. But some of the old-time slow coaches still come into play. A wealthy summer resident of Newport who went in his automobile to visit another gentleman found himself with his touring car stuck in soft sand from which it could not be moved unaided. An obliging farmer of the neighborhood hitched up his ox team and drew the machine out of the predicament into which the vehicle had plunged. Could Irony further go? Still, the auto is a good and useful invention and has come to stay, although occasionally, in the case of a breakdown, it stays too long in one place.

A new compass which may supersede the compass now in general use is under test on the scout cruiser Birmingham. It is a combination of the conventional compass with the gyroscope, and is said to eliminate all varieties of deviation of the needle. It can also be placed in the interior of a ship, where it is safe from the missiles of an enemy. A compass of this kind would be extremely valuable in naval service, but it would be far more valuable to commerce, as the influences which affect the compass on modern steel ships are puzzling, and sufficient in some instances to cause wrecks through deviations from proper courses.

The census officials expect to add the names of 60 cities in the United States to the list of those having a population of 25,000 or over which was compiled in 1900. Perhaps there will be even more than 60. The invention of machinery for the farm is one of the factors that have contributed to the rise of the cities.

A New York girl who is heiress to a fortune amounting to $5,000,000 is compelled to work for the purpose of getting enough money to pay her board, because the lawyers are busy trying to divide the estate among themselves. The case affords a strong argument in favor of the "give while you live" theory.

Fair Parisiennes have adopted the hobble skirt style of bathing suit. It is absolutely impossible for them to swim when hobbled, but they probably don't mind that. If they wished to go into the water they would probably do so in their bathrooms.

Now that we get the true story of the life of the fly by the aid of the microscope we see that it merits nothing else so little as kind treatment.

Shirtwaists for men will not do. It has been decreed that men must wear coats. Old Grimes is dead, but his soul is marching on.

New York will make policemen out of farmer boys and Kansas is going to find it still harder to harvest its crops.

If the country-bred ant is not making any attacks upon the lemon-cream pie it is because he does not appreciate Sunday school picnics.

The man who succeeds in perfecting for aviators a life preserver that will preserve can be sure of a quick and steady demand for his invention.

Some day perhaps Count Zeppelin will build an airship that will last longer than three weeks.

A New Jersey man has just died after refusing for 31 years to speak. It was a notable record, but it may be that he will break it now.

If the leaning tower of Pisa falls, we may expect a lot of friction in which this historic structure plays an important part.

If you suspect a two-dollar bill, be patriotic and honest. Don't try to shove it along on its crooked course.

GAVE WIFE POISON

PROSECUTION REVIEWING CASE SAYS EVIDENCES OF OPERATION WERE FOUND.

TYPIST ESCAPES AS SLAYER

Crown Decides That She Had No Guilty Knowledge of Woman's Death and Lessens Allegation—Large Crowd at Trial.

London.—The prosecution made the announcement, when the trial of Dr. Hawley H. Crippen, who is accused of murdering his wife, Belle Elmore, opened here Tuesday, that there were evidences that the woman had been subjected to an operation and that large quantities of a most deadly poison had been found in the body of the slain actress.

Ethel Clare Leneve, the doctor's typist, who accompanied him in his flight to Canada after the disappearance of his wife, and who has been held on the same charge, also was brought to the bar, but the crown stated that it had been decided to confine the allegations against the girl to that of an accessory after the fact.

This relieves Miss Leneve of any foreknowledge of the crime and is in line with the belief of her family and friends that she did not share Crippen's confidence up to the time that his wife dropped out of sight and was said by him to have died in California.

Interest in the Crippen case, which was intense during the search for the doctor, by no means has worn out, as was shown by the crowd which gathered in the vicinity of the Bow street police court when the trial was opened.

Travers Humphreys appeared for the public prosecutor's office, while Solicitor Arthur Newton represented Crippen. Mr. Humphrey made a long opening address, in which he reviewed the case from the time that suspicion was aroused against the husband by the unsatisfactory explanation which he offered for the disappearance of his actress wife to his return to London and the arraignment of the doctor and Miss Leneve on the joint charge of murder.

In the course of his remarks the prosecutor definitely stated that the physicians who made the post-mortem examination of the mutilated parts unearthed in the cellar of the Crippen home in Hilldrop-Crescent, Camden road, N., had discovered the presence of large quantities of hyoscin, a colorless liquid poison, and also detected evidences that an operation had been performed.

It had been known that the authorities had been working on the theory that Belle Elmore, or, properly speaking, Cora Crippen, had been in the hands of one having at least a rude knowledge of surgery, and, further, that she had been poisoned. The official announcement of these alleged discoveries, however, have not been made before.

COMPLETES OVER-WATER TRIP

Curtiss Beats Fast Mail Train in Sixty-Mile Fight Against Adverse Winds.

Cleveland.—Another chapter in the conquest of the air was written by Glenn H. Curtiss and his Hudson flyer, when he flew from Cedar Point to Euclid Beach, circled about above a huge crowd for perhaps three minutes and landed gracefully, all in one hour and forty-one minutes.

The aviator insists he traveled 70 miles in his flight to Cedar Point and a like distance on his return, though the geological survey office here figures the flight at 64 miles and a slight fraction.

At all events, Curtiss established a record for a distance flight entirely over water—two records in fact, for each of the flights was longer than any other flight entirely over water.

The biplane battled with a stiff gale for 30 miles, the speed being retarded till only an average of 40 miles an hour was possible. At that the machine outdistanced a Lake Shore train aboard which were Mrs. Curtiss and Aviators Ely and Mars.

VERMONT GOES REPUBLICAN

Usual Majority of 30,000 Cut Almost in Half—Democrats Make Good Gains.

Burlington, Vt.—The Republicans won the state election in Vermont Tuesday, but the customary plurality of 30,000 is cut almost in half. The Democratic vote shows a substantial gain, while that of the Republicans has shrunk some twenty per cent. Rainy weather, the absence of local issues and absence of unanimity regarding the Republican candidate for governor are given as the causes. The governor-elect is Dr. John A. Mead of Rutland. Congressmen Foster and Plumly are re-elected.

Engine Hits Two Trains.

Massillon, O.—A runaway locomotive on the Wheeling & Lake Erie Tuesday, crashed into a passenger train at Run Junction, seven miles south of here, killing the engineer of the passenger train, not one of the 100 passengers being seriously hurt.

Keene Is Improving.

Lexington, Ky.—James R. Keene, the famous turf man and financier, who was stricken with pneumonia here on Sunday last was Tuesday reported to be much improved.

New Air Record by Woman.

Ostend, Belgium.—Miss Helene Dutrieu, the French aviator, established a new record for woman pilots in distance and altitude with a passenger Friday. With a companion in her aeroplane Miss Dutrieu flew from this city to Bruges and returned, a distance of about twenty-eight miles.

Wickersham and Nagel Sail.

Cordova, Alaska.—Attorney General George W. Wickersham and Secretary Nagel sailed Friday for Seattle on the government steamer Albatross.

Spanish War Veterans Adjourn.

Denver, Col.—After electing officers and selecting Oklahoma City, Okla., as the next meeting place, the convention of the Spanish War Veterans adjourned Thursday. Joseph R. H. Jacoby of Seattle, Wash., was elected commander-in-chief.

Trade Grows $5,000,000.

Washington.—Total imports and exports of the United States for July were about $5,000,000 in excess of those for July last year, according to the bureau of statistics.

STONE KILLS TRAIN ROBBER

ENGINEER IS SHOT IN LEG BY BANDIT.

Attempt Is Made to Hold Up Colorado Midland Express—Two Men in Custody.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Engineer Frank Stewart of the west-bound Colorado Midland train No 3 killed an unidentified bandit with a rock when he attempted to hold up and rob the train early Friday four miles west of Divide. Stewart was shot in the leg by the would-be robber.

Sterling and Charles Martin, two young men who were found near the scene of the holdup, are held for investigation. Sterling Martin was slightly wounded in the head by a bullet.

The highwayman crawled over the tender as the train slowed up at a siding to meet the east-bound train. As he stopped the train Stewart turned to see his fireman, Paul Bachman, standing with his hands above his head and heard the robber say: "Put up your hands or I'll blow your head off."

The robber than forced both men to leave the engine and marched them before him to the express car.

According to Stewart, the robber ordered them to tell the express messenger that they were in peril of their lives; that the train had been held up and that the robber was determined to have the money in the express car. Stewart says hat the robber fired several shots at the passengers who looked out to see what was happening.

"When we got to the express car," said Stewart, "my fireman dashed under the car and crawled to the other side. The robber leaned under the car to shoot at him and when he took his eyes off me I struck him with all my strength with a rock I had picked up as I jumped from the tender.

"As I did so he whirled, and shot at me, the bullet striking me in the leg. I guess my blow finished him, for he never moved after the rock hit him. I must have fainted then, for the next I know the conductor and express messenger and a group of excited passengers, were standing about me."

When the remainder of the train crew heard shots they seized weapons and rushed to the head of the train, firing as they came.

Shortly after the hold-up Sheriff Von Puhl and a posse searched the surrounding country and discovered the Martin brothers.

200-MILE RACE TO AITKEN

Wins Big Event at Indianapolis Auto Meet—Hearne First in Free-for-All.

Indianapolis.—Aitken, in a National, won the 200-mile race, two laps ahead of the field. His time was 2:47:54.74.

Dawson's time in the last 200-mile race for the Cobe trophy at the speedway in July was 2:43:20.13. Dawson dropped out because of a broken coupling. Livingston in a National was second; Burndollar, in a McFarlan, was third, and Grolner, in a National, fourth. Twelve cars started.

Eddie Hearne, driving a big German Benz car of 120 horse-power, ran away from a field of eight starters in the 50-mile free-for-all open race, finishing in front of his nearest competitor, Harroun, in a Marmon, by more than half a lap. Al. Livingston, in a National, finished third, and DePalma, in a 200 horse-power Fiat, fourth. The time was 38:02.85, a fraction of a minute short of the national speedway record of 37:55.53, set by DePalma on the Los Angeles track.

GIVE CANCER CURE TO WORLD

Doctor Gillman Demonstrates New System at Frisco Hospital—Physicians Are Convinced.

San Francisco.—Dr. P. K. Gillman, surgeon in chief of the Philippine general hospital at Manila, whose newly discovered treatment of cancer is said to have worked remarkable cures, has given a demonstration of his system at the Southern Pacific hospital here. He operated on two patients in the presence of several local physicians, some of whom afterward expressed their confidence in the efficiency of the treatment.

POSTAL CLERKS ARE PRAISED

Assistant Postmaster General Declares Co-Operation of Employes Saves $11,000,000 This Year.

Saratoga, N. Y.—Through the energy and co-operation of post office employes throughout the country a saving of $11,000,000 became possible in the post office department this year, according to a statement made by P. V. DeGraw, fourth assistant postmaster general, in an address before the United National Association of Post Office Clerks, which began its eleventh annual convention here.

Cotton Prices in Slump.

New York.—Following nearly six months of almost constantly advancing prices there was a sharp decline in the cotton market Tuesday with September contracts breaking to 13.40, or $2.25 per bale below the closing figures last week.

Chile's President Is Dead.

Santiago, Chile.—Vice-President Elias Fernandez Albano, acting president of Chile, since the death of President Montt, died suddenly Tuesday from an attack of heart failure.

France Orders War Craft.

Paris, France.—The minister of war Monday ordered the purchase of ten military monoplanes and twenty biplanes. This will give the French army an aerial flotilla of 60 by the end of the year.

British Seamen's Strike Probable.

Liverpool.—A strike of seamen and marine firemen that will tie up all British shipping is imminent. At a meeting here Monday the calling of a strike to go into effect on signal was unanimously approved.

Roberts Ready to Depart.

Chicago.—George E. Roberts, president of the Commercial National bank before its consolidation with the Continental National, Thursday began arranging for his departure for Washington. He has accepted the position of director of the mint.

Pastor Hits Hobble Skirt.

Newark, N. J.—A crusade against the hobble skirt was started Thursday by Rev. Peter Henry, pastor of the First Reformed church of Groveville, N. J.

ELECTION RETURNS

M'GOVERN AND LA FOLLETTE CARRY THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION.

WEISSE DEFEATS WILLIAMS

Sheboygan Falls Democrat Is the Nominee of His Party for United States Senate. Burke for Congress in Sixth.

STATE TICKET NOMINEES.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—Francis E. McGovern.
Lieutenant Governor—Thomas Morris.
Secretary of State—James A. Frear.
State Treasurer—Andrew H. Dahl.
Attorney General—Frank T. Tucker.
Insurance Commissioner—Herman L. Ekern.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—A. J. Schmitz.
Lieutenant Governor—H. W. Bolens.
Secretary of State—J. M. Callahan.
Treasurer—John Ringle.
Attorney General—J. F. Doherty.
Insurance Commissioner—J. A. Hazelwood.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—William A. Jacobs.
Lieutenant Governor—Henry Brahos.
Secretary of State—Gustav A. Herring.
State Treasurer—Charles W. Swanson.
Attorney General—Gerrit T. Thorn.
Insurance Commissioner—Fred M. Althem.

PROHIBITION.

Governor—Byron E. Van Kenren.
Lieutenant Governor—Charles L. Hill.
Secretary of State—William C. Dean.
State Treasurer—George W. Wilson.
Attorney General—William R. Nethercut.
Insurance Commissioner—Christ. O. Norby.

Milwaukee, Progressive Republicans won in the primary election, renominating Senator Robert M. La Follette by a large majority over Samuel A. Cook of Neenah, placing in the field the entire progressive state ticket, headed by Francis E. McGovern of Milwaukee and nominating enough progressive state senators and assemblymen to insure the re-election of Senator La Follette in the Legislature next winter, provided the Republicans are victorious in the November election.

Returns on the three-cornered gubernatorial fight between Francis E. McGovern, E. T. Fairchild and Capt. William Mitchell Lewis are as slow in coming in as those on the senatorial fight. In the counties thus heard from McGovern has a comfortable lead over Fairchild, with Capt. Lewis third. Strange and Barker were hopelessly outclassed by the other three candidates.

The feature of the gubernatorial contest was the strong run made by McGovern in the county option territory. The western part of the state, where county option sentiment is known to prevail, had been figured by the Lewis managers as sure territory. The Milwaukee Progressive candidate succeeded in carrying a good portion of this "Lewis" territory, despite the fact that the same sections sent county option senators and nominated county option candidates for the senate and assembly.

Aside from the gubernatorial and the senatorial contests, the most interesting feature of the campaign and primary was the nomination of the late Frank T. Tucker as candidate for the office of attorney general over Levi H. Bancroft of Richland Center and Henry A. Gunderson of Portage. Bancroft's campaign managers do not concede Tucker's nomination, but in the counties heard from, the deceased candidate had a good lead over his rivals.

The insurgents gained one candidate for congress when Henry F. Cochems defeated Congressman William H. Stafford for re-nomination in the fifth district. Cochem's majority over Stafford is between 500 and 1,500. The rest of the Republican nominees remain the same as two years ago. Congressman John M. Nelson had a hard fight for renomination in the second district, being opposed by Attorney General Frank L. Gilbert of Madison.

There was little or no contest on the Democratic ticket. The contest for the endorsement for United States senator between Congressman Charles H. Weisse of Sheboygan Falls and Burt L. Williams of Ashland, which was won by Congressman Weisse by a 2 to 1 vote, helped keep the Democrats within their own primaries and to obtain the necessary 20 per cent vote to entitle them to a place on the official ballot at the November election. John M. Callahan received the nomination for secretary of state over William Theisen. M. E. Burke of Beaver Dam received the Democratic nomination for congress in the sixth district. His opponents were M. K. Reilly and E. W. Clark, both of Fond du Lac.

Banker Morse Punished.

Atlanta.—The fact that Charles W. Morse, the banker, confined in the federal penitentiary here, was put in solitary confinement for two days last May for infraction of the rules, was made public by Warden William H. Moyer. Morse's offense was a refusal to tell from what source he received $41, it being a strict rule that no prisoner shall be given money or keep money in his possession. Morse gave the money to a nurse to distribute among needed prisoners.

Mechanics Turn Robbers.

St. Louis.—Police have arrested Emil Freund of Chicago, who confessed, the police say, that he and his pal, Albert Julien, also of Chicago, planned the holdup of the Burlington Pacific coast express train in the St. Louis yards recently.

J. M. Wine, rear end flagman of the train, was shot and instantly killed, when a lone robber climbed over the rear railing a short distance from the union station. Freund says he missed the train. Both men were formerly stereotypers on a Chicago newspaper.

Grain Builds a Church

Marion.—A plan adopted by the congregation of the First Christian church of this city to raise funds for the completion of a $28,000 church recently constructed appears to be meeting with favor. Letters have been sent to farmers throughout the county telling them of the congregation's need of wheat. "We must have wheat," say the letters, "for wheat will help us finish our new church; therefore, we ask you to donate one bag of wheat from your abundant harv "

COOL FOR THE DELICATE MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD.



ONE DIES IN WRECK

PASSENGER TRAIN ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL IS DITCHED NEAR GALENA, ILL.

ENGINEER SCALDED TO DEATH

Every Coach Except Diner Leaves Rails—Wild Panic Among Passengers Ensues—Fifteen Persons Are Injured, Three Probably Fatally.

Galena, Ill.—Illinois Central passenger train No. 5, which left Chicago at 2:30 o'clock Monday morning, went into the ditch at a point between Council Hill and Scales Mound, 16 miles east of here, killing Engineer Frank Tucker of Freeport, Ill., and injuring 15 passengers, three probably fatally.

The accident occurred on a sharp curve and all cars except one left the track and fell over on their sides.

Tucker was caught on the gangway between the tender and the locomotive when the engine plunged through the open rail and turned over. He was pinioned by a steel plate that held him suspended by the feet until he was scalded to death by steam escaping from a broken pipe.

In the first confusion it was reported that four passengers had been buried under one car and a mail clerk killed when the car was smashed. All were later accounted for.

Every car but the last, which was a diner, left the track. The train turned over, throwing many passengers across the cars. A wild panic ensued.

Screams and moans were heard above the loud hiss of the steam escaping from the engine and passengers in terror fought their way across the berth and seat sides to doors and windows.

Several passengers in the diner narrowly escaped serious injury when china and glassware was scattered over the car. Flying glass in other cars added to the scenes of terror.

Train No. 5, the fast mail, the popular Illinois Central train for western Iowa and South Dakota points, carries three sleeping cars, one chair car, and a through coach to Sioux City.

The train was said to be a few minutes late and was making up time when the accident occurred.

The heavy steel back of the mail coach broke the shock and prevented a much worse disaster. Doctors from here were rushed out and relief and a wrecking train from Dubuque was sent to the place of disaster with doctors and nurses. The injured were taken to Dubuque hospitals.

BURROWS PROBABLY BEATEN

Early Returns Show Congressman Townsend Nominated for U. S. Senator in Michigan.

Detroit, Mich.—Incomplete returns show that it is practically a certainty that United States Senator Burrows has been defeated for renomination at the Republican primaries Tuesday by Congressman Charles E. Townsend of Jackson.

Chase S. Osborn has been nominated for governor by a large majority.

Ousts Pastor Girl Accused.

Plattsburg, Mo.—Rev. Clyde Gow, formerly pastor of a Lincoln county Methodist Episcopal church, South, was Tuesday dismissed from the church on charges made against him by Miss Elizabeth Gleason, a school teacher, who died two years ago as the result of an operation.

92 Degrees in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.—Philadelphia sweltered at 92 degrees, the hottest September day in 12 years. Many prostrations reported.

Woman of Sixty Swims Five Miles.

St. Louis.—Mrs. Andrew Brandendergurer, sixty years old, swam more than five miles in the Mississippi river in two hours Monday. Her liking for the water sport found its beginning only six years ago, when a physician advised her to learn to swim for her health.

Family of Seven Massacred.

Rome.—A family of seven was massacred by members of the Black Hand at Hellar, according to a dispatch received from that village.

Boat Explodes; Two Drown.

New York.—Miss Maida Carroll and David Bolton were drowned and five others nearly lost their lives Friday when a motorboat in which they were cruising on the Hackensack sunk after the gasoline tank had exploded.

Two Killed in Train Wreck.

Scranton, Pa.—An engineer and fireman were killed and several persons were injured Friday in a collision between two passenger trains on the Erie railroad near here.

SENSATION IN I. C. HEARING

LETTER FROM HENRY C. OSTERMANN IS INTRODUCED.

Warns His Chief Clerk Against Giving Out Information Regarding Billing Methods.

Chicago.—During the preliminary hearing of the three former officials of the Illinois Central railroad charged with car repair frauds, a letter written by Henry C. Ostermann to Clarence H. Polley, formerly chief clerk of the Ostermann Manufacturing company, was introduced and caused a decided sensation.

Attorney Walter L. Fisher introduced the letter by showing it to Polley and asking him if he recognized the signature. Polley said that it was Ostermann's and that he received the letter and saw it first when he was in Sierra Madre, Cal.

It warned Polley against giving any information to the Illinois Central in regard to the billing methods of the Ostermann Manufacturing company and the West Pullman company. The letter in part follows:

"I have learned that you intend to return to Chicago for the purpose of giving the I. C. information as to our methods of billing at the West Pullman plant. I take this opportunity to advise you that you want to hold your tongue, as they are making every effort to get statements, 'stopping at nothing,' from former and present employes, giving every inducement to get them to make statements. I wish to advise you that up to the present time no one of us have given them any information whatever, and should you be approached by any one I wish you would advise me. Kindly let me hear from you by return mail without fail."

Evidence that Illinois Central railroad officials demanded stock in the Ostermann Manufacturing company from Henry C. Ostermann himself was given by Polley.

The witness admitted that at the order of Ostermann he had gone to Memphis, Tenn., to go over the books of the Memphis Car company with a bookkeeper of the Memphis company named Prieback. He declared that the Memphis company was a branch of the Ostermann company and that the same average for computing labor costs was used by both companies.

BILBAO IN STATE OF SIEGE

Strike Situation Becomes Alarming—Martial Law Is Proclaimed—Strikers In Ugly Mood.

Bilbao, Spain.—The strike situation is alarming. The funds of the men have been exhausted and the strikers are in an ugly mood.

Collisions with the police, gendarmes and nonunionists are constantly occurring.

Many factories are being closed and the work in the harbor has been wholly suspended. Dock employes who are on strike have issued an appeal to their foreign colleagues asking the latter to refuse to handle merchandise intended for shipment here.

The government declared Bilbao in a state of siege. This action was taken after consideration at Madrid of the rioting that has taken place there as a result of the strike.

A cordon of soldiers has been thrown about the city to prevent the entry of strikers from other districts.

Drilling Foreigners Arrested.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Armed with rifles and organized as a military company, thirty-two Poles were drilling in a vacant field back of Eldora Park, near Monongahela, Monday, when a deputy gamewarden swooped down and captured them.

Killed in Baseball Game.

Saginaw, Mich.—Edward Ballard, twenty years old, was killed in a baseball game at Wisner Monday. A foul tip hit him over the heart while he was playing as catcher.

Fifty Thousand Men Locked Out.

London.—Lockout notices were posted Friday at all the federated shipyards. Members of the Boilermakers' society were told that their services would be dispensed with. Fifty thousand men are directly affected.

No Aid for Fire Fighters.

Seattle, Wash.—Secretary Ballinger said Friday that the interior department has no authority to compensate volunteers maimed in the fight against forest fires or to care for widows and orphans of those killed.

Christine Nielsen Married.

New York.—It became known Thursday that Christine Nielsen, the actress, was secretly married on July 15 in Saratoga to Joseph Leffler, a real estate dealer and horseman. Miss Nielsen will not retire from the stage. She is a native of California.

Khan of Khiva Dead in Asia.

St. Petersburg.—The khan of Khiva, in Turkestan, Said Mohammed Rakhim Bahadur, is dead from paralysis of the death. He was born in 1845.

COL. ROOSEVELT IN MILWAUKEE

ENERGETIC COLONEL OBJECTS TO PLANS FOR DAY AS TOO MUCH.

HUNDREDS AT THE DEPOT

Early Morning Crowd Greets City's Guest as He Arrives. Trades School and Press the Topic of His Address.

Milwaukee Greeted by cries of "O, you Teddy," Col. Theodore Roosevelt arrived in Milwaukee at the Canon depot over the Milwaukee road.

As the long train pulled into the station all eyes were fastened on the coaches to catch the first glimpse of the press clubs honored guest and he was found on the rear platform of his private car, "Republic" holding his soft, black hat in his hand and nodding to the cheering hundreds lined up outside the gate.

The members of the reception committee entered Mr. Roosevelt's private car and were introduced to him there.

"I am indeed glad to welcome you Col. Roosevelt," said former Gov. George W. Peck. "I hardly think he'd I would ever see you again."

"Well, governor," responded Col. Roosevelt, "I am like you. We are here to stick."

With the members of the reception committee who crowded into the car was a newsboy with a pack of Big Sticks.

"Can't I give you a Big Stick colonel?" he asked, edging his way between the others.

"Thank you," said Roosevelt. "And we must buy some, too, from this boy. Such a combination of energy, enterprise and business acumen will certainly have developments later in life."

The boy was Howard Cunningham, 102 Sixth street. He is 14 years old and attends the South Side High school. His face shone with happiness as he displayed the half dollar given him for the papers.

The party then left the station for waiting automobiles in charge of Gay F. Gregg, and proceeded to the Hotel Pfister, where Roosevelt registered and was conducted to a suite on the third floor.

During the morning tour about the city Mr. Roosevelt rode in an automobile owned and driven by Oscar Greenwald.

At the hotel he asked for stationery and took a glance at the morning papers, after which breakfast was served.

The scheduled visits and short addresses to be made at the Chamber of Commerce, the Public Health convention, Marquette university, and the Woman's Presbyterian Missionary society meeting at Immanuel Presbyterian church were eliminated from the program because of a lack of time, and the reception in the Hotel Pfister were limited to a small number of prominent men.

With Mr. Roosevelt on his western tour are James R. Garfield, former secretary of the interior, William B. Howland, publisher of the Outlook, Ernest H. Abbott, associate editor Outlook, Roger C. Hoyt, western representative; Everett L. Hazleton western office, and Frank Harper, secretary to Mr. Roosevelt.

Among the foreign newspaper and press men with the Roosevelt party are: Wade Mountfort, Jr., American Press association; Lucius F. Curtis and Charles E. Kern, Associated Press; Arthur M. Howe, Brooklyn Eagle; W. H. Culver, Chicago Examiner; John B. Pratt, International News association; H. F. Griffin, New York Evening Sun; J. J. Doyle, New York Press; A. E. Samuels, New York Sun; Oscar K. Davis, New York Times; George G. Hill, New York Tribune; James Cooper, New York World; Gilson Gardner, Newspaper Enterprise association; A. McSween, Philadelphia North American; E. R. Sartwell, United Press association; John Snure, Washington Times, and Michael Hennessy, Boston Globe.

When word was sent to the officers of the Chamber of Commerce that the former president would not appear there, a general feeling of disappointment manifested itself among the membership. To inform all that he would not visit the pit, a large sign, "Mr. Roosevelt will not be here today," was hung out.

Secretary H. A. Plumb said they had issued about 1,000 tickets for admittance upon the floor.

In the evening the greatest audience Milwaukee ever presented under one roof heard Theodore Roosevelt praise the city's trades schools, heard him laud the skilled mechanic; heard him urge the "doing away with special privilege, forcing the corporate interests away from politics, to give," he said, "each man a chance to show what is in him."

The torrent of applause that arose when he entered brought with it to their feet that enormous assemblage, rising partly in curiosity to see, partly in tribute. The ripple of hand-clapping rose to a sweeping tide, and the sound progressed to a mighty cheer, receding for the moment only to surge up again and greet the great American.

Pennants, handkerchiefs, hats and hands were waved aloft in that first great applause. It was not repeated, not in the same great volume, for his talk was one of general praise and did not center on any single point.

"The most important," was his reference to the writers' and editors' profession, "and I speak as a member of the profession. The writer is as truly a servant of the public as the men of government themselves.

He praised the trades schools, then lauded their product, the skilled workman, and insisted on his right to pride and respect.

"The politician—I am a politician—and the editor and the writer"—he again indicated himself—"bears in mind the eighth and ninth commandments as equally vital:

"'Thou shalt not steal.'

"'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.'"

Horace Rublee, former editor of The Sentinel, he lauded as the type of newspaper man he meant. It was the only name he mentioned in his entire talk.

Corpse Stands Up in Lake

Marquette.—The mystery of the disappearance of John Holund, a Marquette man, has been solved by the discovery of his corpse in Lake Superior. He had drowned himself. The body was standing upright in 8 feet of water.

To Build Synagogue.

Appleton.—The Jewish congregation of Moses Montefiore has purchased a site at Morrison and Summer streets and will build a synagogue this fall.

Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap

is more soothing than Cold Cream, more healing than any lotion, liniment or salve, more beautifying than any cosmetic.

Cures dandruff and stops hair from falling out.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

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Catalog free. Address Rooms 1 to 5 Wells Building, Milwaukee, Wis. Milwaukee Business College, 411-413 Mitchell Building, Milwaukee. Alex C. McDonald, 611-22 Matthews Bldg., Milwaukee.

You make the money investment by attending the RHEUDE & HINE Business College and Penfield School. Corner Wisconsin and Milwaukee Sts.

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The Best In All Commercial Courses. Day and Evening. Expenses All Unless. W. M. WAY, President. Grand Ave. and 4th St. Milwaukee, Wis.

LADIES

When attending the State Fair you will find a large stock of new fashion, puffs and pompadours in any color, exquisite real hair pieces at lowest prices. Mail orders given prompt attention.

MRS. B. KESSLER, 307 Grand Ave. 2nd Floor Matthews Bldg., Milwaukee.

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WHERE HE SAVED MONEY.



"You say it costs less to run the automobile than that trotting horse you owned?"

"Yes; I used to bet on the trotting horse."

Opportunity of Suffragist.

Baroness Aletta Korff tells in one of the magazines how the women of Finland came to vote. The fact is that women had to show that they could meet an emergency before the vote came to them. They have not had many opportunities to take the initiative in the world's history and they have not always responded when the opportunity came, but when a crisis, such as that in 1904, when the strike and the revolutionary outbreak in Russia took place at the same time, occurred, they proved they could make peace by doing it. Not until England and the United States find the women helping them to bear some great trouble will they give them the right to vote.

When the Fish Exploded.

Somebody discovered that fish are fond of gasoline, and this led to the idea of soaking worms in gasoline in order to make them more alluring when used for bait.

Mark the result.

Two of those gasoline-tempted fish exploded in the frying pan, and broke the kitchen window, and blew the cook's face full of mashed potato, and hurled the teakettle into the flour barrel, and painted the kitchen ceiling with stewed tomatoes.

Call it a lying world and let it go at that.

"NO FRILLS"
Just Sensible Food Cured Him.

Sometimes a good, healthy commercial traveler suffers from poorly selected food and is lucky if he learns that Grape-Nuts food will put him right.

A Cincinnati traveler says: "About a year ago my stomach got in a bad way. I had a headache most of the time and suffered misery. For several months I ran down until I lost about 40 pounds in weight and finally had to give up a good position and go home. Any food that I might use seemed to nauseate me.

"My wife, hardly knowing what to do, one day brought home a package of Grape-Nuts food and coaxed me to try it. I told her it was no use, but finally to humor her I tried a little, and they just struck my taste. It was the first food I had eaten in nearly a year that did not cause any suffering.

"Well, to make a long story short, I began to improve and stuck to Grape-Nuts. I went up from 135 pounds in December to 194 pounds the following October.

"My brain is clear, blood all right and appetite too much for any man's pocketbook. In fact, I am thoroughly made over, and owe it all to Grape-Nuts. I talk so much about what Grape-Nuts will do that some of the men on the road have nicknamed me 'Grape-Nuts,' but I stand today a healthy, rosy-cheeked man—a pretty good example of what the right kind of food will do.

"You can publish this if you want to. It is a true statement without any frills."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

GROWING COUNTRIES.

The census department of Canada estimates the present population of the Dominion to be 7,350,000. The distribution by sections is: Maritime provinces, 1,037,112; Quebec, 2,088,461; Ontario, 2,619,025; Western provinces, 1,371,164; unorganized territories, 58,309. It is not surprising that Canada, with her many resources and her healthful climate and varied opportunities for industrial wealth-seekers, should grow all the time, says the Mexican Herald. A sturdy race which increases by the excess of births over deaths is continually being reinforced by immigration, and that of the best kind. The consuming power of the population of Canada is very large, and accounts for the heavy importations of foreign goods and the excellent support given to home industries. Argentina, with about a million less population than Canada, is rapidly increasing in wealth. It is interesting to see that the influx of immigrants into this country from Spain continues, just as it does in the case of Cuba and Argentina. The ancient Iberian motherland still breeds a sturdy race which send its sons to former colonies.

It used to be "King Cotton." Then corn came into active rivalry for supremacy. And now it looks as though rubber might be the great staple of commerce. There has been an enormous increase in the production of rubber and in importations into the United States. This is due to the rapidly augmenting demand, with rubber as an essential for automobile, bicycle and carriage tires and for other purposes. Word comes from Sumatra, which has been the source of supply for tobacco of a certain grade, that the planters are giving up the "weed" and are converting their estates into rubber farms. It is not believed, however, that tobacco growing in Connecticut, Kentucky and other American states will be supplanted by rubber production.

This is the day of the auto, the airship and the wireless telegraph. But some of the old-time slow coaches will come into play. A wealthy summer resident of Newport who went in his automobile to visit another gentleman found himself with his touring car stuck in soft sand from which it could not be moved unaided. An obliging farmer of the neighborhood hitched up his ox team and drew the machine out of the predicament into which the vehicle had plunged. Could irony further go? Still, the auto is a good and useful invention and has come to stay, although occastonally, in the case of a breakdown, it stays too long in one place.

A new compass which may supersede the compass now in general use is under test on the scout cruiser Birmingham. It is a combination of the conventional compass with the gyroscope, and is said to eliminate all varieties of deviation of the needle. It can also be placed in the interior of a ship, where it is safe from the missiles of an enemy. A compass of this kind would be extremely valuable in naval service, but it would be far more valuable to commerce, as the influences which affect the compass on modern steel ships are puzzling, and sufficient in some instances to cause wrecks through deviations from proper courses.

The census officials expect to add the names of 60 cities in the United States to the list of those having a population of 25,000 or over which was compiled in 1900. Perhaps there will be even more than 60. The invention of machinery for the farm is one of the factors that have contributed to the rise of the cities.

A New York girl who is heiress to a fortune amounting to $6,000,000 is compelled to work for the purpose of getting enough money to pay her board, because the lawyers are busy trying to divide the estate among themselves. The case affords a strong argument in favor of the "give while you live" theory.

Fair Parisiennes have adopted the hobble skirt style of bathing suit. It is absolutely impossible for them to swim when hobbled, but they probably don't mind that. If they wished to go into the water they would probably do so in their bathrooms.

Now that we get the true story of the life of the fly by the aid of the microscope we see that it merits nothing else so little as kind treatment.

Shirtwaists for men will not do. It has been decreed that men must wear coats. Old Grimes is dead, but his soul is marching on.

New York will make policemen out of farmer boys and Kansas is going to find it still harder to harvest its crops

If the country-bred ant is not making any attacks upon the lemon-cream pie it in because he does not appreciate Sunday school picnics.

The man who succeeds in perfecting for aviators a life preserver that will preserve can be sure of a quick and steady demand for his invention.

Some day perhaps Count Zeppelin will build an airship that will last longer than three weeks.

A New Jersey man has just died after refusing for 31 years to speak. It was a notable record, but it may be that he will break it now.

If the leaning tower of Pisa falls, we may expect a lot of friction in which this historic structure plays an important part.

If you suspect a two-dollar bill, be patriotic and honest. Don't try to shove it along on its crooked course.

GAVE WIFE POISON

PROSECUTION REVIEWING CASE SAYS EVIDENCES OF OPERATION WERE FOUND.

TYPIST ESCAPES AS SLAYER

Crown Decides That She Had No Guilty Knowledge of Woman's Death and Lessens Allegation—Large Crowd at Trial.

London.—The prosecution made the announcement, when the trial of Dr. Hawley H. Crippen, who is accused of murdering his wife, Belle Elmore, opened here Tuesday, that there were evidences that the woman had been subjected to an operation and that large quantities of a most deadly poison had been found in the body of the slain actress.

Ethel Clare Leneve, the doctor's typist, who accompanied him in his flight to Canada after the disappearance of his wife, and who has been held on the same charge, also was brought to the bar, but the crown stated that it had been decided to confine the allegations against the girl to that of an accessory after the fact.

This relieves Miss Leneve of any foreknowledge of the crime and is in line with the belief of her family and friends that she did not share Crippen's confidence up to the time that his wife dropped out of sight and was said by him to have died in California.

Interest in the Crippen case, which was intense during the search for the doctor, by no means has worn out, as was shown by the crowd which gathered in the vicinity of the Bow street police court when the trial was opened.

Travers Humphreys appeared for the public prosecutor's office, while Solicitor Arthur Newton represented Crippen. Mr. Humphrey made a long opening address, in which he reviewed the case from the time that suspicion was aroused against the husband by the unsatisfactory explanation which he offered for the disappearance of his actress wife to his return to London and the arraignment of the doctor and Miss Leneve on the joint charge of murder.

In the course of his remarks the prosecutor definitely stated that the physicians who made the post-mortem examination of the mutilated parts unearthed in the cellar of the Crippen home in Hilldrop-Crescent, Camden road, N., had discovered the presence of large quantities of hyoscin, a colorless liquid poison, and also detected evidences that an operation had been performed.

It had been known that the authorities had been working on the theory that Belle Elmore, or, properly speaking, Cora Crippen, had been in the hands of one having at least a rude knowledge of surgery, and, further, that she had been poisoned. The official announcement of these alleged discoveries, however, have not been made before.

COMPLETES OVER-WATER TRIP

Curtiss Beats Fast Mail Train in Sixty-Mile Fight Against Adverse Winds.

Cleveland.—Another chapter in the conquest of the air was written by Glenn H. Curtiss and his Hudson flyer, when he flew from Cedar Point to Euclid Beach, circled about above a huge crowd for perhaps three minutes and landed gracefully, all in one hour and forty-one minutes.

The aviator insists he traveled 70 miles in his flight to Cedar Point and a like distance on his return, though the geological survey office here figures the flight at 64 miles and a slight fraction.

At all events, Curtiss established a record for a distance flight entirely over water—two records in fact, for each of the flights was longer than any other flight entirely over water.

The biplane battled with a stiff gale for 30 miles, the speed being retarded till only an average of 40 miles an hour was possible. At that the machine outdistanced a Lake Shore train aboard which were Mrs. Curtiss and Aviators Ely and Mars.

VERMONT GOES REPUBLICAN

Usual Majority of 30,000 Cut Almost in Half—Democrats Make Good Gains.

Burlington, Vt.—The Republicans won the state election in Vermont Tuesday, but the customary plurality of 30,000 is cut almost in half. The Democratic vote shows a substantial gain, while that of the Republicans has shrunk some twenty per cent. Rainy weather, the absence of local issues and absence of unanimity regarding the Republican candidate for governor are given as the causes. The governor-elect is Dr. John A. Mead of Rutland. Congressmen Foster and Plumly are re-elected.

Engine Hits Two Trains.

Massilon, O.—A runaway locomotive on the Wheeling & Lake Erie Tuesday, crashed into a passenger train at Run Junction, seven miles south of here, killing the engineer of the passenger train, not one of the 100 passengers being seriously hurt.

Keene Is Improving.

Lexington, Ky.—James R. Keene, the famous turf man and financier, who was stricken with pneumonia here on Sunday last was Tuesday reported to be much improved.

New Air Record by Woman.

Ostend, Belgium.—Miss Helene Dutrieu, the French aviator, established a new record for woman pilots in distance and altitude with a passenger Friday. With a companion in her aeroplane Miss Dutrieu flew from this city to Bruges and returned, a distance of about twenty-eight miles.

Wickersham and Nagel Sail.

Cordova, Alaska.—Attorney General George W. Wickersham and Secretary Nagel sailed Friday for Seattle on the government steamer Albatross.

Spanish War Veterans Adjourn.

Denver, Col.—After electing officers and selecting Oklahoma City, Okla., as the next meeting place, the convention of the Spanish War Veterans adjourned Thursday. Joseph R. H. Jacoby of Seattle, Wash., was elected commander-in-chief.

Trade Grows $5,000,000.

Washington.—Total imports and exports of the United States for July were about $5,000,000 in excess of those for July last year, according to the bureau of statistics.

STONE KILLS TRAIN ROBBER

ENGINEER IS SHOT IN LEG BY BANDIT.

Attempt Is Made to Hold Up Colorado Midland Express—Two Men in Custody.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Engineer Frank Stewart of the west-bound Colorado Midland train No. 3 killed an unidentified bandit with a rock when he attempted to hold up and rob the train early Friday four miles west of Divide. Stewart was shot in the leg by the would-be robber.

Sterling and Charles Martin, two young men who were found near the scene of the holdup, are held for investigation. Sterling Martin was slightly wounded in the head by a bullet.

The highwayman crawled over the tender as the train slowed up at a siding to meet the east-bound train. As he stopped the train Stewart turned to see his fireman, Paul Bachman, standing with his hands above his head and heard the robber say: "Put up your hands or I'll blow your head off."

The robber than forced both men to leave the engine and marched them before him to the express car.

According to Stewart, the robber ordered them to tell the express messenger that they were in peril of their lives; that the train had been held up and that the robber was determined to have the money in the express car. Stewart says that the robber fired several shots at the passengers who looked out to see what was happening.

"When we got to the express car," said Stewart, "my fireman dashed under the car and crawled to the other side. The robber leaned under the car to shoot at him and when he took his eyes off me I struck him with all my strength with a rock I had picked up as I jumped from the tender.

"As I did so he whirled and shot at me, the bullet striking me in the leg. I guess my blow finished him, for he never moved after the rock hit him. I must have fainted then, for the next I knew the conductor and express messenger and a group of excited passengers, were standing about me."

When the remainder of the train crew heard shots they seized weapons and rushed to the head of the train, firing as they came.

Shortly after the hold-up Sheriff Von Puhl and a posse searched the surrounding country and discovered the Martin brothers.

200-MILE RACE TO AITKEN

Wins Big Event at Indianapolis Auto Meet—Hearne First in Free-for-All.

Indianapolis.—Aitken, in a National, won the 200-mile race, two laps ahead of the field. His time was 2:47:54.74.

Dawson's time in the last 200-mile race for the Cobe trophy at the speedway in July was 2:43:20.13. Dawson dropped out because of a broken coupling. Livingston in a National was second; Barndollar, in a McFarlan, was third, and Greiner, in a National, fourth. Twelve cars started.

Eddie Hearne, driving a big German Benz car of 120 horse-power, ran away from a field of eight starters in the 50-mile free-for-all open race, finishing in front of his nearest competitor, Harroun, in a Marmon, by more than half a lap. Al. Livingston, in a National, finished third, and DePalma, in a 200 horse-power Fiat, fourth. The time was 38:02.85, a fraction of a minute short of the national speedway record of 37:55.53, set by DePalma on the Los Angeles track.

GIVE CANCER CURE TO WORLD

Doctor Gillman Demonstrates New System at Frisco Hospital—Physicians Are Convinced.

San Francisco. — Dr. P. K. Gillman, surgeon in chief of the Philippine general hospital at Manila, whose newly discovered treatment of cancer is said to have worked remarkable cures, has given a demonstration of his system at the Southern Pacific hospital here. He operated on two patients in the presence of several local physicians, some of whom afterward expressed their confidence in the efficiency of the treatment.

POSTAL CLERKS ARE PRAISED

Assistant Postmaster General Declares Co-Operation of Employes Saves $11,000,000 This Year.

Saratoga, N. Y. — Through the energy and co-operation of post office employes throughout the country a saving of $11,000,000 became possible in the post office department this year, according to a statement made by P. V. DeGraw, fourth assistant postmaster general, in an address before the United National Association of Post Office Clerks, which began its eleventh annual convention here.

Cotton Prices in Slump.

New York.—Following nearly six months of almost constantly advancing prices there was a sharp decline in the cotton market Tuesday with September contracts breaking to 13.40, or $2.25 per bale below the closing figures last week.

Chile's President Is Dead.

Santiago, Chile. — Vice-President Elias Fernandez Albano, acting president of Chile, since the death of President Montt, died suddenly Tuesday from an attack of heart failure.

France Orders War Craft.

Paris, France.—The minister of war Monday ordered the purchase of ten military monoplanes and twenty biplanes. This will give the French army an aerial flotilla of 60 by the end of the year.

British Seamen's Strike Probable.

Liverpool.—A strike of seamen and marine firemen that will tie up all British shipping is imminent. At a meeting here Monday the calling of a strike to go into effect on signal was unanimously approved.

Roberts Ready to Depart.

Chicago.—George E. Roberts, president of the Commercial National bank before its consolidation with the Continental National, Thursday began arranging for his departure for Washington. He has accepted the position of director of the mint.

Pastor Hits Hobble Skirt.

Newark, N. J.—A crusade against the hobble skirt was started Thursday by Rev. Peter Henry, pastor of the First Reformed church of Groveville, N. J.

ELECTION RETURNS

M'GOVERN AND LA FOLLETTE CARRY THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION.

WEISSE DEFEATS WILLIAMS

Sheboygan Falls Democrat is the Nominee of His Party for United States Senate.—Burke for Congress in Sixth.

STATE TICKET NOMINEES.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—Francis E. McGovern.
Lieutenant Governor—Thomas Morris.
Secretary of State—James A. Frear.
State Treasurer—Andrew H. Dahl.
Attorney General—Frank T. Tucker.
Insurance Commissioner—Herman L. Ekern.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—A. J. Schmitz.
Lieutenant Governor—H. W. Bolens.
Secretary of State—J. M. Callahan.
Treasurer—John Ringle.
Attorney General—J. F. Doherty.
Insurance Commissioner—J. A. Hazelwood.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—William A. Jacobs.
Lieutenant Governor—Henry Bruins.
Secretary of State—Gustav A. Bering.
State Treasurer—Charles W. Swanson.
Attorney General—Gerrit T. Thorn.
Insurance Commissioner—Fred M. Althem.

PROHIBITION.

Governor—Byron E. Van Kenren.
Lieutenant Governor—Charles L. Hill.
Secretary of State—William C. Dean.
State Treasurer—George W. Wilson.
Attorney General—William R. Nethercut.
Insurance Commissioner—Christ. O. Norby.

Milwaukee.—Progressive Republicans won in the primary election, renominating Senator Robert M. La Follette by a large majority over Samuel A. Cook of Neenah, placing in the field the entire progressive state ticket, headed by Francis E. McGovern of Milwaukee and nominating enough progressive state senators and assemblymen to insure the re-election of Senator La Follette in the Legislature next winter, provided the Republicans are victorious in the November election.

Returns on the three-cornered gubernatorial fight between Francis E. McGovern, E. T. Fairchild and Capt. William Mitchell Lewis are as slow in coming in as those on the senatorial fight. In the counties thus heard from McGovern has a comfortable lead over Fairchild, with Capt. Lewis third. Strange and Barker were hopelessly outclassed by the other three candidates.

The feature of the gubernatorial contest was the strong run made by McGovern in the county option territory. The western part of the state, where county option sentiment is known to prevail, had been figured by the Lewis managers as sure territory. The Milwaukee Progressive candidate succeeded in carrying a good portion of this "Lewis" territory, despite the fact that the same sections sent county option senators and nominated county option candidates for the senate and assembly.

Aside from the gubernatorial and the senatorial contests, the most interesting feature of the campaign and primary was the nomination of the late Frank T. Tucker as candidate for the office of attorney general over Levi H. Bancroft of Richland Center and Henry A. Gunderson of Portage. Bancroft's campaign managers do not concede Tucker's nomination, but in the counties heard from, the deceased candidate had a good lead over his rivals.

The insurgents gained one candidate for congress when Henry F. Cochems defeated Congressman William H. Stafford for re-nomination in the fifth district. Cochem's majority over Stafford is between 500 and 1,500. The rest of the Republican nominees remain the same as two years ago. Congressman John M. Nelson had a hard fight for renomination in the second district, being opposed by Attorney General Frank L. Gilbert of Madison.

There was little or no contest on the Democratic ticket. The contest for the endorsement for United States senator between Congressman Charles H. Weisse of Sheboygan Falls and Burt L. Williams of Ashland, which was won by Congressman Weisse by a 2 to 1 vote, helped keep the Democrats within their own primaries and to obtain the necessary 20 per cent vote to entitle them to a place on the official ballot at the November election. John M. Callahan received the nomination for secretary of state over William Theissen. M. E. Burke of Beaver Dam received the Democratic nomination for congress in the sixth district. His opponents were M. K. Reilly and E. W. Clark, both of Fond du Lac.

Banker Morse Punished.

Atlanta.—The fact that Charles W. Morse, the banker, confined in the federal penitentiary here, was put in solitary confinement for two days last May for infraction of the rules, was made public by Warden William H. Moyer. Morse's offense was a refusal to tell from what source he received $41, it being a strict rule that no prisoner shall be given money or keep money in his possession. Morse gave the money to a nurse to distribute among needed prisoners.

Mechanics Turn Robbers.

St. Louis.—Police have arrested Emil Freund of Chicago, who confessed, the police say, that he and his pal, Albert Julien, also of Chicago, planned the holdup of the Burlington Pacific coast express train in the St. Louis yards recently.

J. M. Wine, rear end flagman of the train, was shot and instantly killed when a lone robber climbed over the rear railing a short distance from the union station. Freund says he missed the train. Both men were formerly stereotypers on a Chicago newspaper.

Grain Builds a Church

Marion.—A plan adopted by the congregation of the First Christian church of this city to raise funds for the completion of a $28,000 church recently constructed appears to be meeting with favor. Letters have been sent to farmers throughout the county telling them of the congregation's need of wheat. "We must have wheat," say the letters, "for wheat will help us finish our new church; therefore, we ask you to donate one bag of wheat from your abundant harv

COOL FOR THE DELICATE MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD.



ONE DIES IN WRECK

PASSENGER TRAIN ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL IS DITCHED NEAR GALENA, ILL.

ENGINEER SCALDED TO DEATH

Every Coach Except Diner Leaves Rails—Wild Panic Among Passengers Ensues—Fifteen Persons Are Injured, Three Probably Fatally.

Galena, Ill.—Illinois Central passenger train No. 5, which left Chicago at 2:30 o'clock Monday morning, went into the ditch at a point between Council Hill and Scales Mound, 16 miles east of here, killing Engineer Frank Tucker of Freeport, Ill., and injuring 15 passengers, three probably fatally.

The accident occurred on a sharp curve and all cars except one left the track and fell over on their sides.

Tucker was caught on the gangway between the tender and the locomotive when the engine plunged through the open rail and turned over. He was pinioned by a steel plate that held him suspended by the feet until he was scalded to death by steam escaping from a broken pipe.

In the first confusion it was reported that four passengers had been buried under one car and a mail clerk killed when the car was smashed. All were later accounted for.

Every car but the last, which was a diner, left the track. The train turned over, throwing many passengers across the cars. A wild panic ensued.

Screams and moans were heard above the loud hiss of the steam escaping from the engine and passengers in terror fought their way across the berth and seat sides to doors and windows.

Several passengers in the diner narrowly escaped serious injury when china and glassware was scattered over the car. Flying glass in other cars added to the scenes of terror.

Train No. 5, the fast mail, the popular Illinois Central train for western Iowa and South Dakota points, carries three sleeping cars, one chair car, and a through coach to Sioux City.

The train was said to be a few minutes late and was making up time when the accident occurred.

The heavy steel back of the mail coach broke the shock and prevented a much worse disaster. Doctors from here were rushed out and relief and a wrecking train from Dubuque was sent to the place of disaster with doctors and nurses. The injured were taken to Dubuque hospitals.

BURROWS PROBABLY BEATEN

Early Returns Show Congressman Townsend Nominated for U. S. Senator in Michigan.

Detroit, Mich.—Incomplete returns show that it is practically a certainty that United States Senator Burrows has been defeated for renomination at the Republican primaries Tuesday by Congressman Charles E. Townsend of Jackson.

Chase S. Osborn has been nominated for governor by a large majority.

Ousts Pastor Girl Accused.

Plattsburg, Mo.—Rev. Clyde Gow, formerly pastor of a Lincoln county Methodist Episcopal church, South, was Tuesday dismissed from the church on charges made against him by Miss Elizabeth Gleason, a school teacher, who died two years ago as the result of an operation.

92 Degrees in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia. — Philadelphia sweltered at 92 degrees, the hottest September day in 12 years. Many prostrations reported.

Woman of Sixty Swims Five Miles.

St. Louis.—Mrs. Andrew Brandendergurer, sixty years old, swam more than five miles in the Mississippi river in two hours Monday. Her liking for the water sport found its beginning only six years ago, when a physician advised her to learn to swim for her health.

Family of Seven Massacred.

Rome.—A family of seven was massacred by members of the Black Hand at Hellar, according to a dispatch received from that village.

Boat Explodes; Two Drown.

New York.—Miss Maids Carroll and David Bolton were drowned and five others nearly lost their lives Friday when a motorboat in which they were cruising on the Hackensack sunk after the gasoline tank had exploded.

Two Killed in Train Wreck.

Scranton, Pa.—An engineer and fireman were killed and several persons were injured Friday in a collision between two passenger trains on the Erie railroad near here.

SENSATION IN I. C. HEARING

LETTER FROM HENRY C. OSTERMANN IS INTRODUCED.

Warns His Chief Clerk Against Giving Out Information Regarding Billing Methods.

Chicago.—During the preliminary hearing of the three former officials of the Illinois Central railroad charged with car repair frauds, a letter written by Henry C. Ostermann to Clarence H. Polley, formerly chief clerk of the Ostermann Manufacturing company, was introduced and caused a decided sensation.

Attorney Walter L. Fisher introduced the letter by showing it to Polley and asking him if he recognized the signature. Polley said that it was Ostermann's and that he received the letter and saw it first when he was in Sierra Madre, Cal.

It warned Polley against giving any information to the Illinois Central in regard to the billing methods of the Ostermann Manufacturing company and the West Pullman company. The letter in part follows:

"I have learned that you intend to return to Chicago for the purpose of giving the I. C. information as to our methods of billing at the West Pullman plant. I take this opportunity to advise you that you want to hold your tongue, as they are making every effort to get statements, 'stopping at nothing,' from former and present employes, giving every inducement to get them to make statements. I wish to advise you that up to the present time no one of us have given them any information whatever, and should you be approached by any one I wish you would advise me. Kindly let me hear from you by return mail without fail."

Evidence that Illinois Central railroad officials demanded stock in the Ostermann Manufacturing company from Henry C. Ostermann himself was given by Polley.

The witness admitted that at the order of Ostermann he had gone to Memphis, Tenn., to go over the books of the Memphis Car company with a bookkeeper of the Memphis company named Prieback. He declared also that the Memphis company was a branch of the Ostermann company and that the same average for computing labor costs was used by both companies.

BILBAO IN STATE OF SIEGE

Strike Situation Becomes Alarming—Martial Law Is Proclaimed—Strikers in Ugly Mood.

Bilbao, Spain.—The strike situation is alarming. The funds of the men have been exhausted and the strikers are in an ugly mood.

Collisions with the police, gendarmes and nonunionists are constantly occurring.

Many factories are being closed and the work in the harbor has been wholly suspended. Dock employes who are on strike have issued an appeal to their foreign colleagues asking the latter to refuse to handle merchandise intended for shipment here.

The government declared Bilbao in a state of siege. This action was taken after consideration at Madrid of the rioting that has taken place there as a result of the strike.

A cordon of soldiers has been thrown about the city to prevent the entry of strikers from other districts.

Drilling Foreigners Arrested.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Armed with rifles and organized as a military company, thirty-two Poles were drilling in a vacant field back of Eldora Park, near Monongahela, Monday, when a deputy gamewarden swooped down and captured them.

Killed in Baseball Game.

Saginaw, Mich.—Edward Ballard, twenty years old, was killed in a baseball game at Wisner Monday. A foul tip hit him over the heart while he was playing as catcher.

Fifty Thousand Men Locked Out.

London.—Lockout notices were posted Friday at all the federated shipyards. Members of the Boilermakers' society were told that their services would be dispensed with. Fifty thousand men are directly affected.

No Aid for Fire Fighters.

Seattle, Wash.—Secretary Ballinger said Friday that the interior department has no authority to compensate volunteers maimed in the fight against forest fires or to care for widows and orphans of those killed.

Christine Nielsen Married.

New York.—It became known Thursday that Christine Nielsen, the actress, was secretly married on July 15 in Saratoga to Joseph Leffler, a real estate dealer and horseman. Miss Nielsen will not retire from the stage. She is a native of California.

Khan of Khiva Dead in Asia.

St. Petersburg.—The khan of Khiva, in Turkestan, Seid Mohammed Rakhim Bahadur, is dead from paralysis of the death. He was born in 1858.

COL. ROOSEVELT IN MILWAUKEE

ENERGETIC COLONEL OBJECTS TO PLANS FOR DAY AS TOO MUCH.

HUNDREDS AT THE DEPOT

Early Morning Crowd Greets City's Guest as He Arrives. Trades School and Press the Topic of His Address.

Milwaukee.—Greeted by cries of "O, you Teddy," Col. Theodore Roosevelt arrived in Milwaukee at the Union depot over the Milwaukee road.

As the long train pulled into the station all eyes were fastened on the coaches to catch the first glimpse of the press club's honored guest, and he was found on the rear platform of his private car, "Republic," holding his soft, black hat in his hand and nodding to the cheering hundreds lined up outside the gates.

The members of the reception committee entered Mr. Roosevelt's private car and were introduced to him there.

"I am indeed glad to welcome you, Col. Roosevelt," said former Gov. George W. Peck. "I hardly thought I would ever see you again."

"Well, governor," responded Col. Roosevelt, "I am like you. We are here to stick."

With the members of the reception committee who crowded into the car was a newsboy with a pack of Big Sticks.

"Can't I give you a Big Stick, colonel?" he asked, edging his way between the others.

"Thank you," said Roosevelt. "And we must buy some, too, from this boy. Such a combination of generosity, enterprise and business acumen will certainly have developments later in life."

The boy was Howard Cunningham, 102 Sixth street. He is 14 years old and attends the South Side High school. His face shone with happiness as he displayed the half dollar given him for the papers.

The party then left the station for waiting automobiles in charge of Guy F. Gregg, and proceeded to the Hotel Pfister, where Roosevelt registered and was conducted to a suite on the third floor.

During the morning tour about the city Mr. Roosevelt rode in an automobile owned and driven by Oscar Greenwald.

At the hotel he asked for stationery and took a glance at the morning papers, after which breakfast was served.

The scheduled visits and short addresses to be made at the Chamber of Commerce, the Public Health convention, Marquette university, and the Woman's Presbyterian Missionary society meeting at Immanuel Presbyterian church were eliminated from the program because of a lack of time, and the reception in the Hotel Pfister were limited to a small number of prominent men.

With Mr. Roosevelt on his western tour are James R. Garfield, former secretary of the interior; William B. Howland, publisher of the Outlook; Ernest H. Abbott, associate editor, Outlook; Roger C. Hoyt, western representative; Everett L. Hazleton, western office, and Frank Harper, secretary to Mr. Roosevelt.

Among the foreign newspaper and press men with the Roosevelt party are: Wade Mountfort, Jr., American Press association; Lucius F. Curtis and Charles E. Kern, Associated Press; Arthur M. Howe, Brooklyn Eagle; W. H. Culver, Chicago Examiner; John B. Pratt, International News association; H. F. Griffin, New York Evening Sun; J. J. Doyle, New York Press; A. E. Samuels, New York Sun; Oscar K. Davis, New York Times; George G. Hill, New York Tribune; James Cooper, New York World; Gilson Gardner, Newspaper Enterprise association; A. McSween, Philadelphia North American; E. R. Sartwell, United Press association; John Snure, Washington Times; and Michael Hennessy, Boston Globe.

When word was sent to the officers of the Chamber of Commerce that the former president would not appear there, a general feeling of disappointment manifested itself among the membership. To inform all that he would not visit the pit, a large sign, "Mr. Roosevelt will not be here today," was hung out.

Secretary H. A. Plumb said they had issued about 1,000 tickets for admittance upon the floor.

In the evening the greatest audience Milwaukee ever presented under one roof heard Theodore Roosevelt praise the city's trades schools; heard him land the skilled mechanic; heard him urge the "doing away with special privilege, forcing the corporate interests away from politics, to give," he said, "each man a chance to show what is in him."

The torrent of applause that arose when he entered brought with it to their feet that enormous assemblage, rising partly in curiosity to see, partly in tribute. The ripple of handclapping rose to a sweeping tide, and the sound progressed to a mighty cheer, receding for the moment only to surge up again and greet the great American.

Pennants, handkerchiefs, hats and hands were waved aloft in that first great applause. It was not repeated, not in the same great volume, for his talk was one of general praise and did not center on any single point.

"The most important," was his reference to the writers' and editors' profession, "and I speak as a member of the profession. The writer is as truly a servant of the public as the men of government themselves.

He praised the trades schools, then lauded their product, the skilled workman, and insisted on his right to pride and respect.

"The politician—I am a politician—and the editor and the writer"—he again indicated himself—"bears in mind the eighth and ninth commandments as equally vital:

"'Thou shalt not steal.'

"'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.'"

Horace Rublee, former editor of The Sentinel, he lauded as the type of newspaper man he meant. It was the only name he mentioned in his entire talk.

Corpse Stands Up in Lake

Marquette.—The mystery of the disappearance of John Holund, a Marquette man, has been solved by the discovery of his corpse in Lake Superior. He had drowned himself. The body was standing upright in 8 feet of water.

To Build Synagogue.

Appleton.—The Jewish congregation of Moses Montefiore has purchased a site at Morrison and Summer streets and will build a synagogue this fall.

Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap

is more soothing than Cold Cream, more looking than any lotion, liniment or salve, more beautifying than any cosmetic

Cures dandruff and stops hair from falling out.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Milwaukee Directory

RUBBER STAMPS Reliance Stamp & Printing Works, Milwaukee, Wis.

KODAKS and KODAK FINISHING Milwaukee Photo Materials Co., P. O. Box 348, Milwaukee, Wis.

McDONALD BUSINESS COLLEGE Milwaukee, Wis. Alex C. McDonald, 611-22 Mathews Bldg.

You make the selection by patronizing the RHEUDE & HINE Business College and Shorthand School

Cream City Business Colleges The Best In All Commercial Courses. Positions Secured All Over the U. S. W. W. Wyatt, President. Grand Ave. and 5th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

LADIES When attending the opera, don't you wish you had a handy little watch-case, suitable and inexpensive for use in the opera glass handle, to carry your powder puff, handkerchief, etc.? Mrs. E. Krasser has just received a fine assortment of these glass-opening watch-cases. Mrs. E. Krasser, 307 Grand Ave., 3rd Floor Mathews Bldg., Milwaukee

MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY MILWAUKEE

ENGINEERING, LAW, CLASSICS, DENTISTRY, MEDICINE, PHARMACY, ACADEMY

EVENING EXTENSION COURSES: BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

CATALOGUE MAILED

James McCabe, S. J., Pres.

WHERE HE SAVED MONEY.



"You say it costs less to run this automobile than that trotting horse you owned?"

"Yes; I used to bet on the trotting horse."

Opportunity of Suffragist.

Baroness Aletta Korff tells in one of the magazines how the women of Finland came to vote. The fact is that women had to show that they could meet an emergency before the vote came to them. They have not had many opportunities to take the initiative in the world's history and they have not always responded when the opportunity came, but when a crisis, such as that in 1904, when the strike and the revolutionary outbreak in Russia took place at the same time, occurred, they proved they could make peace by doing it. Not until England and the United States find the women helping them to bear some great trouble will they give them the right to vote.

When the Fish Exploded.

Somebody discovered that fish are fond of gasoline, and this led to the idea of soaking worms in gasoline in order to make them more alluring when used for bait.

Mark the result.

Two of those gasoline-tempted fish exploded in the frying pan, and broke the kitchen window, and blew the cook's face full of mashed potato, and hurled the teakettle into the flour barrel, and painted the kitchen ceiling with stewed tomatoes.

Call it a lying world and let it go at that.

"NO FRILLS"

Just Sensible Food Cured Him.

Sometimes a good, healthy commercial traveler suffers from poorly selected food and is lucky if he learns that Grape-Nuts food will put him right.

A Cincinnati traveler says: "About a year ago my stomach got in a bad way. I had a headache most of the time and suffered misery. For several months I ran down until I lost about 40 pounds in weight and finally had to give up a good position and go home. Any food that I might use seemed to nauseate me.

"My wife, hardly knowing what to do, one day brought home a package of Grape-Nuts food and coaxed me to try it. I told her it was no use, but finally to humor her I tried a little, and they just struck my taste. It was the first food I had eaten in nearly a year that did not cause any suffering.

"Well, to make a long story short, I began to improve and stuck to Grape-Nuts. I went up from 125 pounds in December to 194 pounds the following October.

"My brain is clear, blood all right and appetite too much for any man's pocketbook. In fact, I am thoroughly made over, and owe it all to Grape-Nuts. I talk so much about what Grape-Nuts will do that some of the men on the road have nicknamed me 'Grape-Nuts,' but I stand today a healthy, rosy-cheeked man—a pretty good example of what the right kind of food will do.

"You can publish this if you want to. It is a true statement without any frills."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

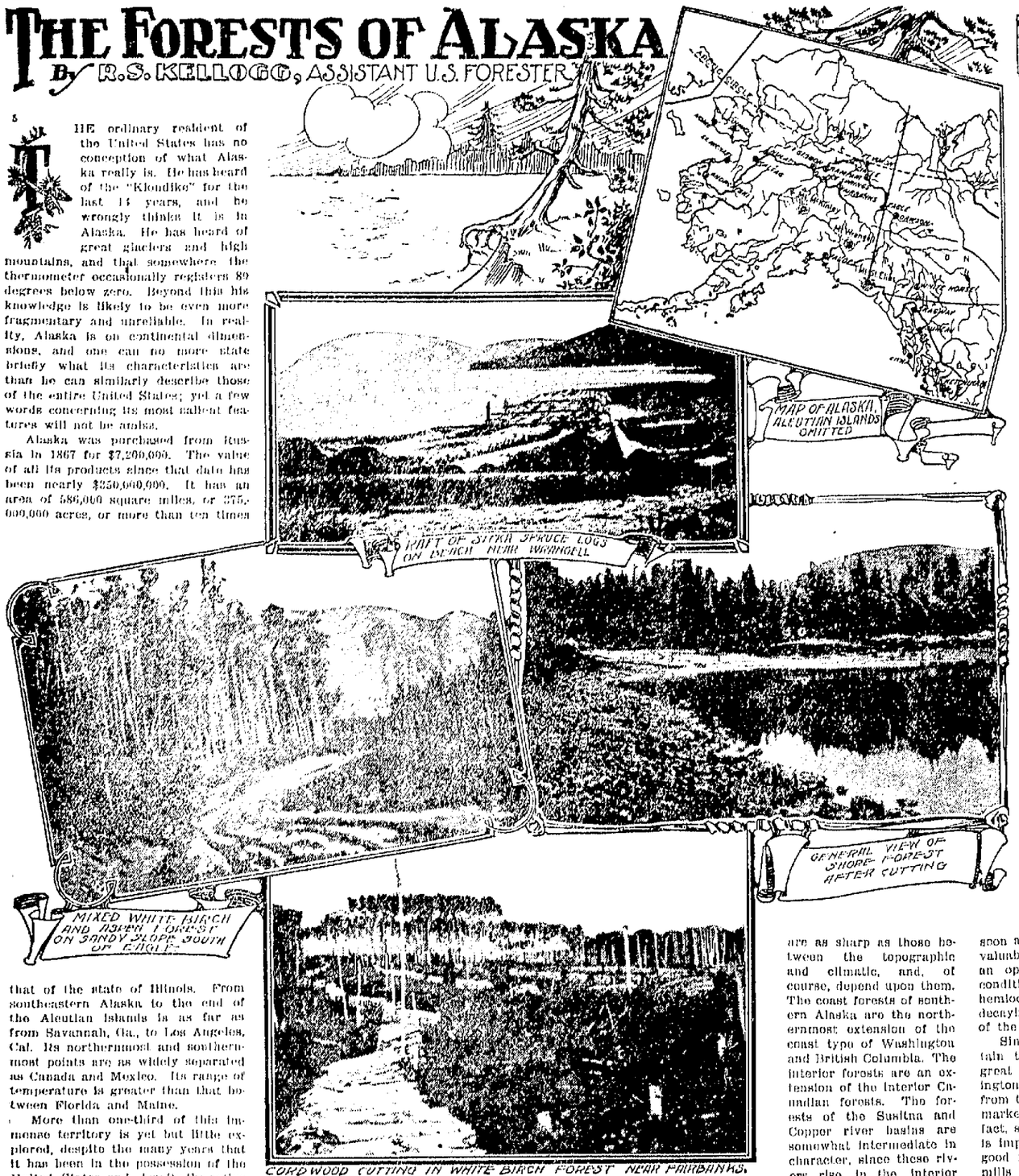
Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE FORESTS OF ALASKA

By R. S. KELLOGG, ASSISTANT U. S. FORESTER.

THE ordinary resident of the United States has no conception of what Alaska really is. He has heard of the "Klondike" for the last 14 years, and he wrongly thinks it is in Alaska. He has heard of great glaciers and high mountains, and that somewhere the thermometer occasionally registers 80 degrees below zero. Beyond this his knowledge is likely to be even more fragmentary and unreliable. In reality, Alaska is on continental dimensions, and one can no more state briefly what its characteristics are than he can similarly describe those of the entire United States; yet a few words concerning its most salient features will not be amiss.

Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867 for $7,200,000. The value of all its products since that date has been nearly $350,000,000. It has an area of 586,000 square miles, or 375,000,000 acres, or more than ten times that of the state of Illinois. From southeastern Alaska to the end of the Aleutian Islands is as far as from Savannah, Ga., to Los Angeles, Cal. Its northernmost and southernmost points are as widely separated as Canada and Mexico. Its range of temperature is greater than that between Florida and Maine.



More than one-third of this immense territory is yet but little explored, despite the many years that it has been in the possession of the United States, and despite the active efforts of prospectors, of traders and of representatives of various branches of the national government. The permanent population at the present time is estimated at some 40,000 whites and 25,000 natives; about half of the latter are Eskimo in the region adjacent to Bering sea and the Arctic ocean. The most important product is gold, of which the output in 1908 was valued at more than $19,000,000. Fisheries rank second, and the salmon packed in 1908 had a value in excess of $10,000,000.

Most of the internal improvements of Alaska have been made by the war department. The telegraph system is constructed and operated by the signal corps, with offices at all important points. Transmission depends not only upon cable and land lines, but on high-power wireless stations as well. Roads are built chiefly by the corps of engineers of the war department. Railroads, except for short lines running out to a few mining camps, are utterly lacking, and the total railway mileage does not exceed 350. Transportation in summer is by steamboats on the larger streams and by poling boats on the smaller ones; in winter, by stages where the roads are good enough, and more generally by dog teams. Alaska has 4,000 miles of navigable rivers; without them most of the present development would have been impossible.

Alaska does not have even a territorial form of government, though during the past few years it has had a delegate in congress. Called a territory by courtesy, its anomalous standing for years was that of a customs district. It has executive and judicial officers appointed by the president and the senate, but no legislature; all legislation is by congress.

The United States geological survey recognizes four main divisions of the surface of Alaska. These are:

(1) The Pacific mountain system, which, in southeastern Alaska, is a continuation of the mountains of British Columbia, extends northwest to the Mount McKinley range, and then swings sharply to the southwest, with a prolongation far into the Pacific ocean, represented by the Aleutian islands.

(2) The central plateau region, which includes most of the Yukon and Kuskokwim basins.

(3) The Rocky Mountain system, which bounds the central plateau region on the north and northeast.

(4) The Arctic slope to the northward of the Rocky mountain system.

The Pacific mountain region is characterized on the coast by innumerable fiords and inlets, by deep inland passages and mountains which rise thousands of feet almost straight up from tide water. In the interior it culminates in Mount McKinley, the highest point on the North American continent. There is very little level land in this region, especially in the southeastern part. The mountains are great masses of rock and the upper parts of them are covered with perpetual snow and ice. On the coast many glaciers reach tide water, but in the interior they are confined to higher altitudes.

The central plateau region is not so much a plateau as it is a rolling hill and low mountain country with wide stream valleys. Its area is nearly as great as that of the other three combined. The raising of this region above an earlier level has resulted in stream-cutting, which obscures its original plateau character. It is in the extensive valleys and on the adjacent slopes of the Yukon, Tanana and Kuskokwim rivers and their tributaries that the interior forests reach their best development.

The Rocky mountain region is a comparatively narrow elongation of the Rocky mountain system of North America, and stretches across northern Alaska nearly from east to west. The mountains of this region reach a considerable though in no case a noteworthy height. On their southern slope head many streams which empty into the Yukon; those on the northern slope empty into the Arctic ocean.

The Arctic slope region, lying north of the Rocky mountain region, is composed of rolling tundras, in which truly Arctic conditions prevail. It has been less explored than any other portion of Alaska.

In many places in the interior the postglacial silts and sands form an excellent soil, and upon them whatever future agriculture there may be in Alaska will chiefly be developed.

The climate of the southern and southeastern coast region of Alaska is mild and wet. The annual precipitation at Juneau and Sitka is from 80 to 90 inches. At these points the precipitation is chiefly in the form of rain, and only during a short time in the middle of the summer are there likely to be days when rain does not fall. In the mountains immediately above tide water, however, the snowfall is very great. This increases to the northward, and at Valdez a winter's snowfall of nearly sixty feet has been recorded. The lowest temperature on record at Sitka is 4 degrees F. below zero, and the highest 87 degrees. At Juneau the lowest record is 10 degrees below zero, and the highest 88 degrees. The Sitka temperature is but little cooler than that of the northern part of Puget sound or of Scotland.

Sharply contrasted with the climate of southeastern and southern Alaska is that of the central plateau regions of the interior. The Pacific mountain system cuts off the warm, moisture-laden ocean winds so that the interior has a semi-arid continental climate subject to sudden changes and great extremes. Satisfactory records are lacking, but such as are available indicate an annual precipitation in the Yukon valley of about fifteen inches, including melted snow. As low as 80 degrees F. below zero has been registered in winter, and in the summer as high as 93 degrees. The summers are short and comparatively hot; the winters long and intensely cold.

Despite the low temperatures and long winters of the Yukon valley, there is ordinarily a good growing season of at least three months. During much of this time daylight is almost continual, and growth is rapid. This compensates in a marked degree for the shortness of the season; and since the evaporation is not great the vegetation is by no means of an arid character, notwithstanding the small precipitation. The frozen subsoil is practically impervious to water, which accumulates in poorly drained areas and causes the many swamps and "muskegs."

The differentiations between forest types are as sharp as those between the topographic and climatic, and, of course, depend upon them. The coast forests of southern Alaska are the northernmost extension of the coast type of Washington and British Columbia. The interior forests are an extension of the interior Canadian forests. The forests of the Susitna and Copper river basins are somewhat intermediate in character, since these rivers rise in the interior and break through the mountain barrier to the southern coast. On the coast of southeastern Alaska trees grow to large size; in the interior the timber is much smaller. The higher mountain areas are completely above timber line. Climatic conditions in the region adjacent to Bering sea and on the Arctic slope make forest growth altogether impossible, so there are great stretches of tundra whose vegetation consists chiefly of moss, sedges and a few small shrubs. Moss may be said to be the garment of Alaska, and layers of it 12 to 18 inches thick are not at all uncommon either on the coast or in the interior.

It is estimated that the total forest and woodland area of Alaska is approximately 100,000,000 acres, or about 27 per cent. of the land surface of the territory. Of these, about 20,000,000 acres may constantly bear timber of sufficient size and density to be considered forest in the sense that much of it can be used for saw timber, while the balance, or 80,000,000 acres, is woodland which bears some saw timber, but on which the forest is of a smaller and more scattered character and valuable chiefly for fuel.

There is not sufficient information upon which to base any satisfactory estimate of the total stand of timber in Alaska. It has been estimated, for instance that the coast forests contain 75,000,000,000 feet of merchantable saw timber, but this estimate might be much exceeded were both the spruce and hemlock closely utilized. More than twenty cords per acre have been cut in good stands of birch and aspen in the interior, but, on the other hand, there are large areas of black spruce that is too small to use for any purpose; so that it is still impossible to give a satisfactory estimate of the total stand.

The coast forests of southeastern and southern Alaska are nearly all included in the Tongass and Chugach National forests, which comprise 26,761,626 acres; and a large proportion of this area is forested. The species are chiefly western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), Sitka spruce (Picea sitchensis), western red cedar (Thuja plicata), and yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis). On the coast the timber line is low. On deer mountain at Ketchikan, for instance, spruce saw timber stops at about 1,500 feet, and the peak, with an elevation of 3,000 feet, bears only stunted black hemlock.

In the coast region the stand is generally dense, and as much as 25,000 feet per acre has been estimated for considerable tracts. Sitka spruce probably averages 20 per cent. of the stand, and western hemlock about 75 per cent. The spruce reaches a large size, and occasionally attains diameters of more than six feet and heights of 150 feet. Diameters of three to four feet are attained by western red cedar. While by far the most abundant species, western hemlock, does not produce as large individual trees as the spruce or the cedar.

Practically the entire forest of the coast region is overmature. It has been accumulating for ages uninjured by fire or cutting. Shallow, rocky soil, steep mountain slopes, or poor drainage often prevent thrifty growth, and on such sites "stagheadedness" and decay are common. In favorable situations the rate of growth of the coast trees is fairly rapid. The following are typical:

A western red cedar stump in good soil on the south slope of a gorge above Ketchikan showed 235 rings. The diameter of this stump outside the bark was 38 inches. A 40-inch Sitka spruce stump in the same locality had 230 rings. This tree had been 125 feet high. Near Wrangell three Sitka spruce logs averaged 32 inches in diameter at the butt inside the bark, with 262 annual rings. Two examples of extreme age in Sitka spruce were noted in Portage bay between Petersburg and Juneau. A section of a log 54 inches in diameter taken 25 feet above the ground had 600 rings; another log 54 inches in diameter 8 feet above the ground had 525 rings. Both were entirely sound.

Logging in southeastern Alaska employs the crudest of methods. It is now carried on entirely by hand, though logging machinery was used in a few earlier operations. Only the best spruce trees at the edge of tide water are cut. The logs are frequently made the entire length of the tree, and are jacked up and rolled into the water, where they are tied into rafts and towed to the sawmill by tugs.

The annual lumber cut in the coast forests of Alaska is about 27,000,000 board feet. This consists almost entirely of spruce, since hemlock is but little used. There are about 25 sawmills on the coast, at Cordova, Douglas, Juneau, Katalla, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Seward, Sitka, Valdez, Wrangell, and other points, most of them rather crude in character and of small capacity. A large proportion of the output, probably more than one-third, is used for salmon cases, and much of the best lumber goes into them.

The southern and southeastern coast of Alaska has a much greater timber supply than there is any reason to think will be needed locally for a long time to come. The permanent industries of the region are fishing and mining. The mountainous character of the country will forever prevent agricultural operations of any magnitude. The total stumpage is large, much of it overmature, and the proportion of hemlock too great. The timber should be cut and utilized as soon as possible and the spruce, which is more valuable than the hemlock, should be given an opportunity to increase. Under present conditions, with the well-known ability of the hemlock to reproduce under shade and upon decaying logs and debris, it has the advantage of the spruce.

Since the Alaska coast forests do not contain timber of either as high quality or as great variety as grows in Oregon and Washington, there is little likelihood that lumber from them will compete largely in the general market with lumber from those states. In fact, some lumber used in southeastern Alaska is imported from the Pacific coast states, but good management on the part of the Alaska mills should enable them to supply the home demand for common kinds of lumber. While Alaska may eventually export considerable material of this sort, it must continue to import timber like Douglas fir for heavy construction work. Utilization for other purposes than for lumber should be encouraged. The most promising of these is for pulp. Both the spruce and hemlock are undoubtedly good pulp woods, and, taken together, they comprise almost the entire forest.

The cutting which has so far taken place on the coast of Alaska has had small effect upon the forest. The bulk of it is yet untouched. Clearly, utilization should be encouraged as much as possible. With respect to the coast forests, there is little in the statement sometimes made, that the timber in Alaska should be held for the sole use of Alaskans. It should be manufactured into the most suitable forms and sold wherever it best can be marketed. Natural barriers, so far unsurmounted, prevent it from being of benefit to the interior, where the need is greatest and the price highest. Moreover, the coast forests are not capable of producing a great deal of the structural material that will be needed in the interior when the latter region is more fully developed and made accessible by railroads.

The annual growth of the coast forests is far in excess of the local needs, and unless methods of utilization are developed which will result in the export of forest products these forests cannot be handled rightly.

The forests of interior Alaska are practically all included within the drainage basin of the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers. They are chiefly of the woodland type, and are estimated to cover approximately 80,000,000 acres, but probably not more than 40,000,000 acres bear timber of sufficient size and density to make it especially valuable for either cord wood or saw logs.

Several times as much timber is used each year in the interior of Alaska for fuel as is used for lumber. The interior of Alaska depends entirely upon wood for heat, light and power.

Obviously all the forests of Alaska, whether on the coast or in the interior, should be protected and made of the utmost permanent use. The coast forests, which include most of the saw timber of the territory and by far the heaviest stands, are nearly all protected by national forests. They have not been damaged by fire and are but slightly reduced by cutting. They are overmature. Carefully planned cutting should take place as soon as possible. Every effort should be made to have them utilized for lumber, and especially for pulp. They should be so managed as to increase the stand of spruce and decrease that of hemlock. In the interior forests, situated entirely upon public lands, unregulated cutting and devastating fires are going on. The coast forests were reserved before they were impaired. Those of the interior have already been seriously damaged. Their protection cannot begin too soon. While the products of the coast forests need a foreign market, the interior forests with the best of treatment are not likely to supply more than a part of the home demand. If protected they will continue to furnish logs for cabins, low-grade lumber and fuel indefinitely. Higher grade lumber required by the interior must always be imported.

Where Steady Nerves Win.

In one of the largest cooper shops of Milwaukee, Wis., you can find a man who has been at his trade only five years and has every man in the shop and every man in the history of the shop beat several lengths with his daily barrel record. He sets up, covers, and completes 180 barrels a day. For him speed and accuracy are not so much a matter of will and effort as of daily habit.

Any one who would like to see miracles of fast, whizzing, dizzying hand work should visit a large bindery during the rush season. Most all the fast work here is done by the nimble hands of women. At folding, inserting, and gathering, which requires regular and uniform muscular movements, some of them succeed in doing the phenomenal.

When you watch the girl who can accurately fold 1,400 sheets of printed matter in an hour, her flying hands remind you of a shuttle in a sewing machine. If you were to sit down beside her and match your speed against hers, you would find she had you beat about six times. Experience means much to the bindery folder, but steady nerves, the habit of concentration, and natural nimbleness mean more.

Splendid Race of Officers.

When it comes to the captain and officers of the world's merchant marine the public has no idea what it owes these men, especially if judged by the silly, meager pay they receive for their immeasurable responsibilities and labors. At sea there are the watches on the bridge, "Mount Misery," and it may be in the bitter cold gales of the North Atlantic, with the spindrift lashing the face and blizzard-like fairly whipping the eyes almost out of the face. Or many walk "Mount Misery" under the dazzling glare of tropical sun. Or maybe on pitch dark nights peering through driving rain the watch is ever alert on "Mount Misery" to "pick up lights" that warn of danger and death. No wonder sea eyes get strained and bloodshot.

As Usual.

"The cruel war is over. A Russian general has married the widow of a Japanese lieutenant."

"And everything will be as usual. If they have a child it will look like a Jap and talk like a Russian. And all kids do the same thing."

Charm in Beauty.

Never lose an opportunity of seeing anything beautiful * * * Welcome it in every fair face, every fair sky, every fair flower; it is a charmed draught, a cup of blessing.—Charles Kingsley.

Scarce.

We have heard of the man who thinks more of a good lecture, or of a good book, than he thinks of his stomach, but we never knew him.—Atchison Globe.

The Ravages of the Sea.

Atlantic rollers, hurled upon the shores of some of our pleasure resorts during the storms of last year, tore long strips from the beaches and compelled the moving back of summer hotels and cottages. Human skill has not yet devised a perfect defense against such assaults of the sea when current, tide, and storm wind combine to overwhelm the land edge with a tremendous onrush of waters.

For long ages waves have wrought wonderful changes in the shape of land masses. Here and there they have torn lands asunder. A recent book pictures the impressive ruins of cliffs that lie in great bowlders and fragments along the north shore of France. There is reason to believe that Great Britain was separated from the continent of Europe by the retreat, before the attack of storm-waves, of the sea cliffs on both sides of the English channel.

Even tourists who visit the coasts of England observe the rapid waste that is in progress at many points along the channel and the North sea. The importance of these changes most impresses those who have carefully read the geological history of England, for they find that the Britain which Caesar first invaded, 1,965 years ago, had a very different coast line from that of today.—Cyrus A. Adams, in Munsey's Magazine.

Time for One.

"What are you thinking of, Henry?" she asked after he had sat for several minutes with a far-away look in his eyes.

"I've just been wondering why nobody has started another end-of-the-world scare lately."

Veranda Chat.

"How's the society over at your hotel?" "Very classy. I haven't heard anybody mention less than a million dollar."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

G. O. P. LEADERS IN A WRECK.



VOTERS IN REVOLT

REAL MEANING OF "INSURGENT" MOVEMENT.

Opportunity for Democratic Party to Serve the People by the Restoration of Good Government.

The repudiation of the regular Republicans in the states of the middle west means the same thing exactly as was indicated by the election of Foss in Massachusetts. It means that the voters are seeking instruments who will carry out their will at Washington in those respects in which the Republican organization has allied itself with the classes against the masses. It means that the masters have reached that state of mind in which if one servant or set of servants will not execute their bidding, they will turn to another. It means that the general public has at last been driven to understanding of the real purposes of the league so long existing between syndicated greed and political treachery, and that in former Republican strongholds the men who want office must bottom their claims to it upon allegiance to the people rather than on thick and thin loyalty to party shibboleths and emblems. It means that in the next congress the Democratic representatives, instead of having to contend with a solid Republican phalanx, will find both in the senate and in the house of representatives a strong contingent of able men who have been commissioned by their constituencies to defy ring domination and caucus dictation and to treat as their first duty the effecting of those public policies for which the Democracy has been ostensibly battling for many years.

The Democratic party will be the beneficiary of the political revolution, which is now manifestly in the ascendant, if it can appear in the next congress with a solid column of spokesmen in favor of the one thing on which the public will is now determined, the restoration of a government of, by and for the people and the repeal of all laws which predicate the profits of certain preferred industries on the burdens heaped on that nine-tenths of the country's population who are discriminated against.—Norfolk Virginian Pilot, (Dem.).

Nobody Should Be Fooled.

The simple facts are that the Rhode Island manufacturers took advantage of the influence of their representative in the United States senate to obtain large increases in the duties on cotton goods, which must be paid by the families that use cotton dresses, cotton underwear, cotton sheets. In attempting to hide their raid on the American people they and their political agents have misrepresented and lied without scruple.

Doubtless these tactics will be continued. But there is no excuse for anybody to be fooled.

Tariff Does Advance Prices.

Back in the days of the long ago we used to be assured by the protectionists that "the foreigner pays the tax," and even yet the majority of the committee to investigate the increased cost of living insists that the tariff does not advance prices, but on the showing of the minority report it is evident that the tariff not only does advance prices, but advances them most in places where the advance can be least easily borne. It appears that the task of defending the tariff is not going to grow easier as the campaign proceeds.

The lead statue of George III. in New York city, pulled down during the revolution, is to be restored, it is said. Why not? The renewal of the stand-patism and unjustifiable taxation against which the revolutionists fought more successfully than their descendants ought to be commemorated in some way.

The minority of the Lodge committee finds that the high cost of living is due to the tariff, the trusts, combines and monopolies and an increased money supply, thus differing somewhat from the Massachusetts senator, who strongly intimated that it was all the mythical consumer's own fault.

The Tariff Justly Blamed.

The minority, or Democratic, report of the senate committee on the cost of living gives the tariff law recently enacted as one of the main causes for the present sky-scraping cost of living.

It will be remembered that the majority, or Republican, report studiously whitewashed the tariff, making such indirect reference to its influence upon wages and commodities as to clothe the product of Messrs. Aldrich and Payne in almost vernal innocence.

It remains now to be seen what effect the circulation of this report will have on the fall elections.

Indications multiply that the country is going to place reliance upon the Democracy for such revisions as deserve that classification.

With Republicans warring in practically all the pivotal states, the joint report of Senators Johnston, Clarke and Smith ought to make good campaign literature.

It seems that Aldrich and Payne played the rubber and the people lost.—Austin Statesman.

FREE HIDES AND THE TARIFF

Another Republican "Argument" Proved to Have No Basis In Sound Reason.

Defenders of the tariff, especially Senator Lodge, dwell on the fact that with free hides and a reduction of the duty on shoes, prices of shoes have increased. But to argue that this increase proves that the tariff has nothing to do with prices is just as absurd as it would be to say that free trade makes prices higher.

It is true that hides are higher than before the duty was removed but this increase is due to the decrease in the supply of beef cattle—the same decrease that has affected the cost of meats. If, with this limited supply of domestic hides, a duty on imports were also imposed, the cost of hides would be still higher.

A factor more important than that of hides enters into the increased cost of shoes. It is the trust that has been formed to control, and does control, shoemaking machinery. This trust owns the patents of practically all machinery that would, under fair competition, make for cheap manufacture and cheap shoes. It will not sell its machinery, but lets it out on heavy royalties, recently increased.

Some day the government, in addition to adjusting the tariff to a basis of equity, will prevent the monopolizing of any patent whatsoever. That is to say, it will protect the inventor or pay him consistently for his invention, but it will place that invention at the disposal of all competitors who can make use of it.

Something Uncle Joe "Forgot."

Among other things that Mr. Cannon told the old settlers of Iroquois county, he said that in the old days dressed hogs sold for $1.50 a hundred and quinine for four dollars an ounce while now quinine could be bought for 25 cents an ounce. He did not say what the farmer's profit was at $1.50 which is the important part of his hog proposition. As to quinine the allusion was somewhat unfortunate For it is well known what has contributed to the price reduction of that important drug. European governments have systematically cultivated trees from which to get it, and long after they did so, and all Europe was getting the benefit of it the "stand-pat ters" of that day in this country insisted on maintaining the tariff on quinine so that practically all that was used here was monopolized by a Philadelphia factory, and the price amounted to the world price plus the tariff tax with unceasing regularity The situation finally became a national scandal and a great outcry against the "blood tax" was made; so great that resistance was finally useless (though it took more hammering than Mr. Cannon and his co-stand patters have so far got today) and so the tariff tax was repealed. This is why quinine is reduced in price in this country; we are simply allowed to avail ourselves of the world supply. Uncle Joe ought not to ramble so far afield.—Indianapolis News.

Mr. Taft's Mistake.

It is very curious that the president should have made the mistake of attaching himself to the regulars, or stand-patters, or whatever they may be called. In his Akron speech of about five years ago he showed that all his instincts were for political independence. His campaign speeches committed him to substantial tariff reduction—except on crockery, which is made in Ohio.

He has said that he found Aldrich and Cannon placed in power by the Republican party, and he simply recognized the existing situation. But Aldrich was not established in power by the party. Rhode Island put him in the senate, and his personal influence did the rest. The Republican party in a national sense did not put Cannon in the chair; it was only the Republican members of the house. The president understood perfectly that both Aldrich and Cannon were strongly opposed to that thrift revision which he supported and which the party platform promised.

He ought to have attached his administration to party leaders who were in accord with himself and the platform.

PLATES AND SHEETS

Nebraska to Be Democratic.

The New York Times' special correspondent in Omaha confidently predicts a Democratic landslide in Nebraska this year. In the Sixty-first congress Nebraska has four Republican and two Democratic representatives. Because of the row between the Republican insurgents and regulars it is believed that six Democratic representatives will be returned to the next congress. This overturn would be less surprising than a Democratic victory in Maine, which is also predicted by some acute observers on the spot, though with less confidence and some reservations. The one thing certain is that the Maine Democrats are aroused to action, and are acting with more spirit and intelligence than they have shown for many years. They have nominated for governor a well-tried public officer and good vote-getter, Colonel Plaisted.

Young Mr. Hitchcock, the Wagstaff of the administration, is the most recent one delegated to come and ascertain what the West is saying and

A PRIMITIVE POST OFFICE

Uncle Sam, in His Growth and Prosperity, Hasn't Yet Outlived This Borderland Relic.

Jefferson City, Mo. Without exception the most primitive post office building in Missouri is an old one room log cabin situated on the crest of one of the highest hills of the Ozark mountains, in Stone county, about two miles south of Reed Springs. The old post office was known as Ruth, and furnished mail to the natives of a large section of Stone county for many years before the Missouri Pacific railway was built through the county. While the railway was in the course of construction, the members of the construction gang, who for many months camped about the big spring which has since become the center of the little railway town known as Reed Springs, walked daily to the little old log cabin government building two miles away to receive the billings from some other quarter of the country.

The digging of one of the longest tunnels in the state, that just east of Reed Springs a little more than a half mile long, which connects the valley in which the town is, with the Roark country, kept the railway laborers in camp near the post office for more than six months. In this time the business of the diminutive post office increased and became in the words of Sam Davis, the postmaster and keeper of the only store in Ruth, "so bulky that I'll be gosh blamed if I don't hef to put up another goods box to keep the papers in."

It appeared for a while that in order to have room for the large amount of letters, papers and packages which found their way to the ten by twelve feet post office, the government official would have to devote all his time to the work of distributing the mail and move his few caddies of tobacco, boxes of soap, barrels of sugar and salt, and other staple articles necessary to a country store to some other shelter.

"Well, by gollies, I never did see the like," exclaimed the postmaster one evening, as he emptied the contents of a well-filled mail pouch which the carrier had just unloaded at the Ruth office. "Them fellers down yonder do beat all for gittin' mail, I vum. It keeps me busy looking over all this mail till I ain't got much time to tend to my customers."

The old post office became the central point of interest for the people for miles around, while the big business continued. The old farmers, the farmers' sons and even the housewives and their shy daughters took to going to the store of an evening after quitting time, not that they had any particular business there, but to see the long line of railway workers



The Ruth Post Office.

file to the lone door of the small government building and wait their turns to ask if there was any mail.

But the rush of business for the log cabin post office of Ruth was only the boom before the slump. With the completion of the big tunnel of solid rock the construction gang moved on, leaving the post office as before. With the completion of the railway came the settlement of Reed Springs, to which place, in a short time, the Ruth post office was moved.

OF GREAT ECONOMIC VALUE

Our Many Harmless Insects and Birds That Prey Upon the Myriads of Destroying Insects.

Indianapolis.—"The average person has little appreciation of the economic value of certain harmless insects in preying upon and destroying insects like the brown-tail and gypsy moths, which has done such damage, particularly in New England. These harmless insects," said Dr. A. K. Peterson of this city recently, "have a vital relation to civilization, just as the birds. It will not be long before there will be a general recognition of the demand of the Audubon society for uniform laws looking to the protection of nearly all the birds, for, with the possible exception of the English sparrow, they are a real force.

"The nighthawks, whippoorwills, swallows and swifts, which are in the air just after sunset every night, kill more moths and other insects than the imagination can estimate. The flycatchers are just as busy by day, and anyone who has ever observed a woodpecker running up and down a tree trunk knows that neither bug nor borer escapes. The birds are invaluable as insect destroyers and they destroy immense quantities of seeds from harmful plants."

Pays High for Aid.

McDonald, Pa.—Word came from Texas the other day that the will of John Ennis, who recently died at Corpus Christi, leaves all his estate, valued at $1,000,000 to his wife during her life, and that at her death it is to be equally divided between Boyce Rankin and his wife, Nancy Ferguson Rankin. This uncovers a romantic tale of the McDonald oil fields of 20 years ago. "Jack Ennis," who has just died worth a million, was then a poor teamster in the oil fields here—a teamster without credit. Rankin, who was clerk in a feed store, took pity on Ennis and extended him credit for horse feed at a time when credit was needed.

Chess by Wireless.

Colombo.—A game of chess by wireless telegraph was played recently by two men, one of whom was aboard the Morea and the other aboard the Dutch mail steamship Rembrandt.

The men saw each other for the first time when entering port here. At the start the two vessels were 150 miles apart; at the finish about sixty. The players were Doctor Carment, aboard the Morea, and Mr. Miesters, aboard the Dutch steamship. After an even game the former won on the sixty-ninth move.

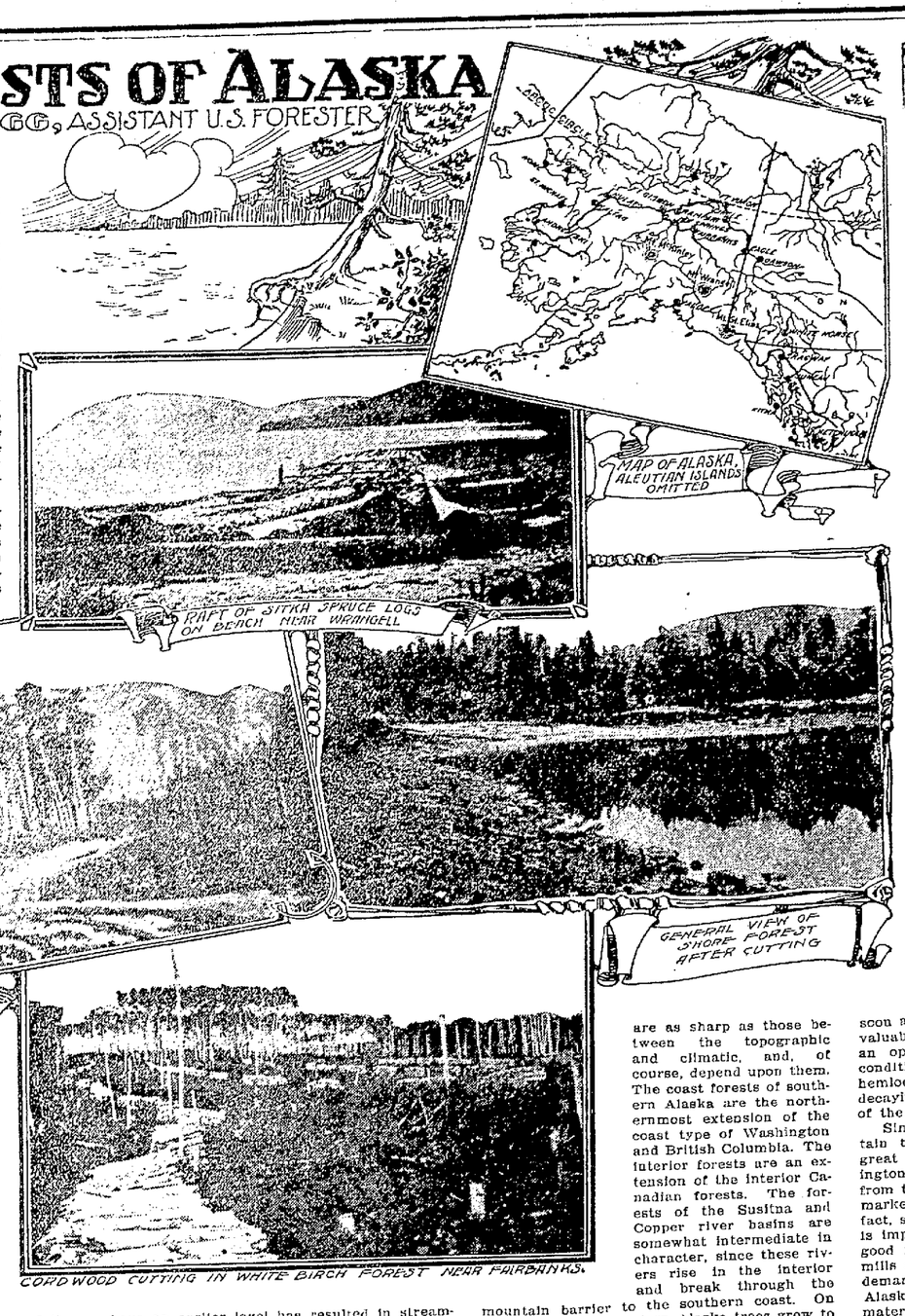
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THE FORESTS OF ALASKA

By R. S. KELLOGG, ASSISTANT U. S. FORESTER

THE ordinary resident of the United States has no conception of what Alaska really is. He has heard of the "Klondike" for the last 14 years, and he wrongly thinks it is in Alaska. He has heard of great glaciers and high mountains, and that somewhere the thermometer occasionally registers 80 degrees below zero. Beyond this his knowledge is likely to be even more fragmentary and unreliable. In reality, Alaska is on continental dimensions, and one can no more state briefly what its characteristics are than he can similarly describe those of the entire United States; yet a few words concerning its most salient features will not be amiss.

Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867 for $7,200,000. The value of all its products since that date has been nearly $350,000,000. It has an area of 586,000 square miles, or 375,000,000 acres, or more than ten times



that of the state of Illinois. From southeastern Alaska to the end of the Aleutian islands is as far as from Savannah, Ga., to Los Angeles, Cal. Its northernmost and southernmost points are as widely separated as Canada and Mexico. Its range of temperature is greater than that between Florida and Maine.

More than one-third of this immense territory is yet but little explored, despite the many years that it has been in the possession of the United States, and despite the active efforts of prospectors, of traders and of representatives of various branches of the national government. The permanent population at the present time is estimated at some 40,000 whites and 25,000 natives; about half of the latter are Eskimo in the region adjacent to Bering sea and the Arctic ocean. The most important product is gold, of which the output in 1908 was valued at more than $19,000,000. Fisheries rank second, and the salmon packed in 1908 had a value in excess of $10,000,000.

Most of the internal improvements of Alaska have been made by the war department. The telegraph system is constructed and operated by the signal corps, with offices at all important points. Transmission depends not only upon cable and land lines, but on high-power wireless stations as well. Roads are built chiefly by the corps of engineers of the war department. Railroads, except for short lines running out to a few mining camps, are utterly lacking, and the total railway mileage does not exceed 350. Transportation in summer is by steamboats on the larger streams and by poling boats on the smaller ones; in winter, by stages where the roads are good enough, and more generally by dog teams. Alaska has 4,000 miles of navigable rivers; without them most of the present development would have been impossible.

Alaska does not have even a territorial form of government, though during the past few years it has had a delegate in congress. Called a territory by courtesy, its anomalous standing for years was that of a customs district. It has executive and judicial officers appointed by the president and the senate, but no legislature; all legislation is by congress.

The United States geological survey recognizes four main divisions of the surface of Alaska. These are:

(1) The Pacific mountain system, which, in southeastern Alaska, is a continuation of the mountains of British Columbia, extends northwest to the Mount McKinley range, and then swings sharply to the southwest, with a prolongation far into the Pacific ocean, represented by the Aleutian islands.

(2) The central plateau region, which includes most of the Yukon and Kuskokwim basins.

(3) The Rocky Mountain system, which bounds the central plateau region on the north and northeast.

(4) The Arctic slope to the northward of the Rocky mountain system.

The Pacific mountain region is characterized on the coast by innumerable fiords and inlets, by deep inland passages and mountains which rise thousands of feet almost straight up from tide water. In the interior it culminates in Mount McKinley, the highest point on the North American continent. There is very little level land in this region, especially in the southeastern part. The mountains are great masses of rock and the upper parts of them are covered with perpetual snow and ice. On the coast many glaciers reach tide water, but in the interior they are confined to higher altitudes.

The central plateau region is not so much a plateau as it is a rolling hill and low mountain country with wide stream valleys. Its area is nearly as great as that of the other three combined. The raising of this region above an earlier level has resulted in stream-cutting, which obscures its original plateau character. It is in the extensive valleys and on the adjacent slopes of the Yukon, Tanana and Kuskokwim rivers and their tributaries that the interior forests reach their best development.

The Rocky mountain region is a comparatively narrow elongation of the Rocky mountain system of North America, and stretches across northern Alaska nearly from east to west. The mountains of this region reach a considerable though in no case a noteworthy height. On their southern slope head many streams which empty into the Yukon; those on the northern slope empty into the Arctic ocean.

The Arctic slope region, lying north of the Rocky mountain region, is composed of rolling tundras, in which truly Arctic conditions prevail. It has been less explored than any other portion of Alaska.

In many places in the interior the postglacial silts and sands form an excellent soil, and upon them whatever future agriculture there may be in Alaska will chiefly be developed.

The climate of the southern and southeastern coast region of Alaska is mild and wet. The annual precipitation at Juneau and Sitka is from 80 to 90 inches. At these points the precipitation is chiefly in the form of rain, and only during a short time in the middle of the summer are there likely to be days when rain does not fall. In the mountains immediately above tide water, however, the snowfall is very great. This increases to the northward, and at Valdez a winter's snowfall of nearly sixty feet has been recorded. The lowest temperature on record at Sitka is 4 degrees F. below zero, and the highest 87 degrees. At Juneau the lowest record is 10 degrees below zero, and the highest 88 degrees. The Sitka temperature is but little cooler than that of the northern part of Puget sound or of Scotland.

Sharply contrasted with the climate of southeastern and southern Alaska is that of the central plateau regions of the interior. The Pacific mountain system cuts off the warm, moisture-laden ocean winds so that the interior has a semi-arid continental climate subject to sudden changes and great extremes. Satisfactory records are lacking, but such as are available indicate an annual precipitation in the Yukon valley of about fifteen inches, including melted snow. As low as 80 degrees F. below zero has been registered in winter, and in the summer as high as 93 degrees. The summers are short and comparatively hot; the winters long and intensely cold.

Despite the low temperatures and long winters of the Yukon valley, there is ordinarily a good growing season of at least three months. During much of this time daylight is almost continual, and growth is rapid. This compensates in a marked degree for the shortness of the season; and since the evaporation is not great the vegetation is by no means of an arid character, notwithstanding the small precipitation. The frozen subsoil is practically impervious to water, which accumulates in poorly drained areas and causes the many swamps and "muskegs."

The differentiations between forest types are as sharp as those between the topographic and climatic, and, of course, depend upon them. The coast forests of southern Alaska are the northernmost extension of the coast type of Washington and British Columbia. The interior forests are an extension of the interior Canadian forests. The forests of the Susitna and Copper river basins are somewhat intermediate in character, since these rivers rise in the interior and break through the mountain barrier to the southern coast. On the coast of southeastern Alaska trees grow to large size; in the interior the timber is much smaller. The higher mountain areas are completely above timber line. Climatic conditions in the region adjacent to Bering sea and on the Arctic slope make forest growth altogether impossible, so there are great stretches of tundra whose vegetation consists chiefly of moss, sedges and a few small shrubs. Moss may be said to be the garment of Alaska, and layers of it 12 to 18 inches thick are not at all uncommon either on the coast or in the interior.

It is estimated that the total forest and woodland area of Alaska is approximately 100,000,000 acres, or about 27 per cent. of the land surface of the territory. Of these, about 20,000,000 acres may constantly bear timber of sufficient size and density to be considered forest in the sense that much of it can be used for saw timber, while the balance, or 80,000,000 acres, is woodland which bears some saw timber, but on which the forest is of a smaller and more scattered character and valuable chiefly for fuel.

There is not sufficient information upon which to base any satisfactory estimate of the total stand of timber in Alaska. It has been estimated, for instance that the coast forests contain 75,000,000,000 feet of merchantable saw timber, but this estimate might be much exceeded were both the spruce and hemlock closely utilized. More than twenty cords per acre have been cut in good stands of birch and aspen in the interior, but, on the other hand, there are large areas of black spruce that is too small to use for any purpose; so that it is still impossible to give a satisfactory estimate of the total stand.

The coast forests of southeastern and southern Alaska are nearly all included in the Tongass and Chugach National forests, which comprise 26,761,626 acres; and a large proportion of this area is forested. The species are chiefly western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), Sitka spruce (Picea sitchensis), western red cedar (Thuja plicata), and yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis). On the coast the timber line is low. On deer mountain at Ketchikan, for instance, spruce saw timber stops at about 1,500 feet, and the peak, with an elevation of 3,000 feet, bears only stunted black hemlock.

In the coast region the stand is generally dense, and as much as 25,000 feet per acre has been estimated for considerable tracts. Sitka spruce probably averages 20 per cent. of the stand, and western hemlock about 75 per cent. The spruce reaches a large size, and occasionally attains diameters of more than six feet and heights of 150 feet. Diameters of three to four feet are attained by western red cedar. While by far the most abundant species, western hemlock, does not produce as large individual trees as the spruce or the cedar.

Practically the entire forest of the coast region is overmature. It has been accumulating for ages uninjured by fire or cutting. Shallow, rocky soil, steep mountain slopes, or poor drainage often prevent thrifty growth, and on such sites "stagheadedness" and decay are common. In favorable situations the rate of growth of the coast trees is fairly rapid. The following are typical:

A western red cedar stump in good soil on the south slope of a gorge above Ketchikan showed 225 rings. The diameter of this stump outside the bark was 38 inches. A 40-inch Sitka spruce stump in the same locality had 230 rings. This tree had been 125 feet high. Near Wrangell three Sitka spruce logs averaged 32 inches in diameter at the butt inside the bark, with 262 annual rings. Two examples of extreme age in Sitka spruce were noted in Portage bay between Petersburg and Juneau. A section of a log 54 inches in diameter taken 25 feet above the ground had 600 rings; another log 54 inches in diameter 8 feet above the ground had 525 rings. Both were entirely sound.

Logging in southeastern Alaska employs the crudest of methods. It is now carried on entirely by hand, though logging machinery was used in a few earlier operations. Only the best spruce trees at the edge of tide water are cut. The logs are frequently made the entire length of the tree, and are jacked up and rolled into the water, where they are tied into rafts and towed to the sawmill by tugs.

The annual lumber cut in the coast forests of Alaska is about 27,000,000 board feet. This consists almost entirely of spruce, since hemlock is but little used. There are about 25 sawmills on the coast, at Cordova, Douglas, Juneau, Katalla, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Seward, Sitka, Valdez, Wrangell, and other points, most of them rather crude in character and of small capacity. A large proportion of the output, probably more than one-third, is used for salmon cases, and much of the best lumber goes into them.

The southern and southeastern coast of Alaska has a much greater timber supply than there is any reason to think will be needed locally for a long time to come. The permanent industries of the region are fishing and mining. The mountainous character of the country will forever prevent agricultural operations of any magnitude. The total stumpage is large, much of it overmature, and the proportion of hemlock too great. The timber should be cut and utilized as soon as possible and the spruce, which is more valuable than the hemlock, should be given an opportunity to increase. Under present conditions, with the well-known ability of the hemlock to reproduce under shade and upon decaying logs and debris, it has the advantage of the spruce.

Since the Alaska coast forests do not contain timber of either as high quality or as great variety as grows in Oregon and Washington, there is little likelihood that lumber from them will compete largely in the general market with lumber from those states. In fact, some lumber used in southeastern Alaska is imported from the Pacific coast states, but good management on the part of the Alaska mills should enable them to supply the home demand for common kinds of lumber. While Alaska may eventually export considerable material of this sort, it must continue to import timber like Douglas fir for heavy construction work. Utilization for other purposes than for lumber should be encouraged. The most promising of these is for pulp. Both the spruce and hemlock are undoubtedly good pulp woods, and, taken together, they comprise almost the entire forest.

The cutting which has so far taken place on the coast of Alaska has had small effect upon the forest. The bulk of it is yet untouched. Clearly, utilization should be encouraged as much as possible. With respect to the coast forests, there is little in the statement sometimes made, that the timber in Alaska should be held for the sole use of Alaskans. It should be manufactured into the most suitable forms and sold wherever it best can be marketed. Natural barriers, so far unsurmounted, prevent it from being of benefit to the interior, where the need is greatest and the price highest. Moreover, the coast forests are not capable of producing a great deal of the structural material that will be needed in the interior when the latter region is more fully developed and made accessible by railroads.

The annual growth of the coast forests is far in excess of the local needs, and unless methods of utilization are developed which will result in the export of forest products these forests cannot be handled rightly.

The forests of interior Alaska are practically all included within the drainage basin of the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers. They are chiefly of the woodland type, and are estimated to cover approximately 80,000,000 acres, but probably not more than 40,000,000 acres bear timber of sufficient size and density to make it especially valuable for either cord wood or saw logs.

Several times as much timber is used each year in the interior of Alaska for fuel as is used for lumber. The interior of Alaska depends entirely upon wood for heat, light and power.

Obviously all the forests of Alaska, whether on the coast or in the interior, should be protected and made of the utmost permanent use. The coast forests, which include most of the saw timber of the territory and by far the heaviest stands, are nearly all protected by national forests. They have not been damaged by fire and are but slightly reduced by cutting. They are overmature. Carefully planned cutting should take place as soon as possible. Every effort should be made to have them utilized for lumber, and especially for pulp. They should be so managed as to increase the stand of spruce and decrease that of hemlock. In the interior forests, situated entirely upon public lands, unregulated cutting and devastating fires are going on. The coast forests were reserved before they were impaired. Those of the interior have already been seriously damaged. Their protection cannot begin too soon. While the products of the coast forests need a foreign market, the interior forests with the best of treatment are not likely to supply more than a part of the home demand. If protected they will continue to furnish logs for cabins, low-grade lumber and fuel indefinitely. Higher grade lumber required by the interior must always be imported.

G. O. P. LEADERS IN A WRECK.



VOTERS IN REVOLT

REAL MEANING OF "INSURGENT" MOVEMENT.

Opportunity for Democratic Party to Serve the People by the Restoration of Good Government.

The repudiation of the regular Republicans in the states of the middle west means the same thing exactly as was indicated by the election of Foss in Massachusetts. It means that the voters are seeking instruments who will carry out their will at Washington in those respects in which the Republican organization has allied itself with the classes against the masses. It means that the masters have reached that state of mind in which if one servant or set of servants will not execute their bidding, they will turn to another. It means that the general public has at last been driven to understanding of the real purposes of the league so long existing between syndicated greed and political treachery, and that in former Republican strongholds the men who want office must bottom their claims to it upon allegiance to the people rather than on thick and thin loyalty to party shibboleths and emblems. It means that in the next congress the Democratic representatives, instead of having to contend with a solid Republican phalanx, will find both in the senate and in the house of representatives a strong contingent of able men who have been commissioned by their constituencies to defy ring domination and caucus dictation and to treat as their first duty the effecting of those public policies for which the Democracy has been ostensibly battling for many years.

The Democratic party will be the beneficiary of the political revolution, which is now manifestly in the ascendant, if it can appear in the next congress with a solid column of spokesmen in favor of the one thing on which the public will is now determined, the restoration of a government of, by and for the people and the repeal of all laws which predicate the profits of certain preferred industries on the burdens heaped on that nine-tenths of the country's population who are discriminated against.—Norfolk Virginian Pilot, (Dem.).

Nobody Should Be Fooled.

The simple facts are that the Rhode Island manufacturers took advantage of the influence of their representative in the United States senate to obtain large increases in the duties on cotton goods, which must be paid by the families that use cotton dresses, cotton underwear, cotton sheets. In attempting to hide their raid on the American people they and their political agents have misrepresented and lied without scruple.

Doubtless these tactics will be continued. But there is no excuse for anybody to be fooled.

Tariff Does Advance Prices.

Back in the days of the long ago we used to be assured by the protectionists that "the foreigner pays the tax," and even yet the majority of the committee to investigate the increased cost of living insists that the tariff does not advance prices, but on the showing of the minority report it is evident that the tariff not only does advance prices, but advances them most in places where the advance can be least easily borne. It appears that the task of defending the tariff is not going to grow easier as the campaign proceeds.

The lead statue of George III. in New York city, pulled down during the revolution, is to be restored, it is said. Why not? The renewal of the stand-patism and unjustifiable taxation against which the revolutionists fought more successfully than their descendants ought to be commemorated in some way.

The minority of the Lodge committee finds that the high cost of living is due to the tariff, the trusts, combines and monopolies and an increased money supply, thus differing somewhat from the Massachusetts senator, who strongly intimated that it was all the mythical consumer's own fault.

The Tariff Justly Blamed.

The minority, or Democratic, report of the senate committee on the cost of living gives the tariff law recently enacted as one of the main causes for the present sky-scraping cost of living.

It will be remembered that the majority, or Republican, report studiously whitewashed the tariff, making such indirect reference to its influence upon wages and commodities as to clothe the product of Messrs. Aldrich and Payne in almost vernal innocence.

It remains now to be seen what effect the circulation of this report will have on the fall elections.

Indications multiply that the country is going to place reliance upon the Democracy for such revisions as deserve that classification.

With Republicans warring in practically all the pivotal states, the joint report of Senators Johnston, Clarke and Smith ought to make good campaign literature.

It seems that Aldrich and Payne played the rubber and the people lost.—Austin Statesman.

FREE HIDES AND THE TARIFF

Another Republican "Argument" Proved to Have No Basis In Sound Reason.

Defenders of the tariff, especially Senator Lodge, dwell on the fact that with free hides and a reduction of the duty on shoes, prices of shoes have increased. But to argue that this increase proves that the tariff has nothing to do with prices is just as absurd as it would be to say that free trade makes prices higher.

It is true that hides are higher than before the duty was removed, but this increase is due to the decrease in the supply of beef cattle—the same decrease that has affected the cost of meats. If, with this limited supply of domestic hides, a duty on imports were also imposed, the cost of hides would be still higher.

A factor more important than that of hides enters into the increased cost of shoes. It is the trust that has been formed to control, and does control, shoemaking machinery. This trust owns the patents of practically all machinery that would, under fair competition, make for cheap manufacture and cheap shoes. It will not sell its machinery, but lets it out on heavy royalties, recently increased.

Some day the government, in addition to adjusting the tariff to a basis of equity, will prevent the monopolizing of any patent whatsoever. That is to say, it will protect the inventor or pay him consistently for his invention, but it will place that invention at the disposal of all competitors who can make use of it.

Something Uncle Joe "Forgot."

Among other things that Mr. Cannon told the old settlers of Iroquois county, he said that in the old days dressed hogs sold for $1.50 a hundred and quinine for four dollars an ounce while now quinine could be bought for 25 cents an ounce. He did not say what the farmer's profit was at $1.50 which is the important part of his hog proposition. As to quinine the allusion was somewhat unfortunate. For it is well known what has contributed to the price reduction of that important drug. European governments have systematically cultivated trees from which to get it, and long after they did so, and all Europe was getting the benefit of it the "stand-patters" of that day in this country insisted on maintaining the tariff on quinine so that practically all that was used here was monopolized by a Philadelphia factory, and the price amounted to the world price plus the tariff tax with unceasing regularity. The situation finally became a national scandal and a great outcry against the "blood tax" was made; so great that resistance was finally useless (though it took more hammering than Mr. Cannon and his co-standpatters have so far got today) and so the tariff tax was repealed. This is why quinine is reduced in price in this country; we are simply allowed to avail ourselves of the world supply. Uncle Joe ought not to ramble so far afield.—Indianapolis News.

Mr. Taft's Mistake.

It is very curious that the president should have made the mistake of attaching himself to the regulars, or stand-patters, or whatever they may be called. In his Akron speech of about five years ago he showed that all his instincts were for political independence. His campaign speeches committed him to substantial tariff reduction—except on crockery, which is made in Ohio.

He has said that he found Aldrich and Cannon placed in power by the Republican party, and he simply recognized the existing situation. But Aldrich was not established in power by the party. Rhode Island put him in the senate, and his personal influence did the rest. The Republican party in a national sense did not put Cannon in the chair; it was only the Republican members of the house. The president understood perfectly that both Aldrich and Cannon were strongly opposed to that tariff revision which he supported and which the party platform promised.

He ought to have attached his administration to party leaders who were in accord with himself and the platform.

PLATES AND SHEETS

Nebraska to Be Democratic.

The New York Times' special correspondent in Omaha confidently predicts a Democratic landslide in Nebraska this year. In the Sixty-first congress Nebraska has four Republican and two Democratic representatives. Because of the row between the Republican insurgents and regulars it is believed that six Democratic representatives will be returned to the next congress. This overturn would be less surprising than a Democratic victory in Maine, which is also predicted by some acute observers on the spot, though with less confidence and some reservations. The one thing certain is that the Maine Democrats are aroused to action, and are acting with more spirit and intelligence than they have shown for many years. They have nominated for governor a well-tried public officer and good vote-getter, Colonel Plaisted.

Young Mr. Hitchcock, the Wagstaff of the administration, is the most recent one delegated to come and ascertain what the West is saying and

A PRIMITIVE POST OFFICE

Uncle Sam, in His Growth and Prosperity, Hasn't Yet Outlived This Borderland Relic.

Jefferson City, Mo. Without exception the most primitive post office building in Missouri is an old one-room log cabin situated on the crest of one of the highest hills of the Ozark mountains, in Stone county, about two miles south of Reed Springs. The old post office was known as Ruth, and furnished mail to the natives of a large section of Stone county for many years before the Missouri Pacific railway was built through the county. While the railway was in the course of construction, the members of the construction gang, who for many months camped about the big spring, which has since become the center of the little railway town known as Reed Springs, walked daily to the little old log cabin government building two miles away to receive the tidings from some other quarter of the country.

The digging of one of the longest tunnels in the state, that just east of Reed Springs a little more than a half mile long, which connects the valley in which the town is, with the Ozark country, kept the railway laborers in camp near the post office for more than six months. In this time the business of the diminutive post office increased and became in the words of Sam Davis, the postmaster and keeper of the only store in Ruth, "so bulky that I'll be gosh blamed if I don't hef to put up another goods box to keep the papers in."

It appeared for a while that in order to have room for the large amount of letters, papers and packages which found their way to the ten by twelve feet post office, the government official would have to devote all his time to the work of distributing the mail and move his few saddles of tobacco, boxes of soap, barrels of sugar and salt, and other staple articles necessary to a country store to some other shelter.

"Wall, by gollies, I never did see the like," exclaimed the postmaster one evening, as he emptied the contents of a well-filled mail pouch which the carrier had just unloaded at the Ruth office. "Them fellers down yonder do beat all fer gittin' mail, I vum. It keeps me busy looking over all this mail till I ain't got much time to tend to my customers."

The old post office became the central point of interest for the people for miles around, while the big business continued. The old farmers, the farmers' sons and even the housewives and their shy daughters took to going to the store of an evening after quitting time, not that they had any particular business there, but to see the long line of railway workers



The Ruth Post Office.

file to the lone door of the small government building and wait their turns to ask if there was any mail.

But the rush of business for the log cabin post office of Ruth was only the boom before the slush. With the completion of the big tunnel of solid rock the construction gang moved on, leaving the post office as before. With the completion of the railway came the settlement of Reed Springs, to which place, in a short time, the Ruth post office was moved.

OF GREAT ECONOMIC VALUE

Our Many Harmless Insects and Birds That Prey Upon the Myriads of Destroying Insects.

Indianapolis.—"The average person has little appreciation of the economic value of certain harmless insects in preying upon and destroying insects like the brown-tail and gypsy moths, which has done such damage, particularly in New England. These harmless insects," said Dr. A. K. Peterson of this city recently, "have a vital relation to civilization, just as the birds. It will not be long before there will be a general recognition of the demand of the Audubon society for uniform laws looking to the protection of nearly all the birds, for, with the possible exception of the English sparrow, they are a real force.

"The nighthawks, whippoorwills, swallows and swifts, which are in the air just after sunset every night, kill more moths and other insects than the imagination can estimate. The flycatchers are just as busy by day, and anyone who has ever observed a woodpecker running up and down a tree trunk knows that neither bug nor borer escapes. The birds are invaluable as insect destroyers and they destroy immense quantities of seeds from harmful plants."

Pays High for Aid.

McDonald, Pa.—Word came from Texas the other day that the will of John Ennis, who recently died at Corpus Christi, leaves all his estate, valued at $1,000,000 to his wife during her life, and that at her death it is to be equally divided between Boyce Rankin and his wife, Nancy Ferguson Rankin. This uncovers a romantic tale of the McDonald oil fields of 20 years ago. "Jack Ennis," who has just died worth a million, was then a poor teamster in the oil fields here—a teamster without credit. Rankin, who was clerk in a feed store, took pity on Ennis and extended him credit for horse feed at a time when credit was needed.

Chess by Wireless.

Colombo.—A game of chess by wireless telegraph was played recently by two men, one of whom was aboard the Morea and the other aboard the Dutch mail steamship Rembrandt.

The men saw each other for the first time when entering port here. At the start the two vessels were 150 miles apart; at the finish about sixty. The players were Doctor Carment, aboard the Morea, and Mr. Miesters, aboard the Dutch steamship. After an even game the former won on the sixty-ninth move.

Where Steady Nerves Win.

In one of the largest cooper shops of Milwaukee, Wis., you can find a man who has been at his trade only five years and has every man in the shop and every man in the history of the shop beat several lengths with his daily barrel record. He sets up, covers, and completes 180 barrels a day. For him speed and accuracy are not so much a matter of will and effort as of daily habit.

Any one who would like to see miracles of fast, whizzing, dizzying hand work should visit a large bindery during the rush season. Most all the fast work here is done by the nimble hands of women. At folding, inserting, and gathering, which requires regular and uniform muscular movements, some of them succeed in doing the phenomenal.

When you watch the girl who can accurately fold 1,400 sheets of printed matter in an hour, her flying hands remind you of a shuttle in a sewing machine. If you were to sit down beside her and match your speed against hers, you would find she had you beat about six times. Experience means much to the bindery folder, but steady nerves, the habit of concentration, and natural nimbleness mean more.

Splendid Race of Officers.

When it comes to the captain and officers of the world's merchant marine the public has no idea what it owes these men, especially if judged by the silly, meager pay they receive for their immeasurable responsibilities and labors. At sea there are the watches on the bridge, "Mount Misery," and it may be in the bitter cold gales of the North Atlantic, with the spindrift lashing the face and blizzard-like fairly whipping the eyes almost out of the face. Or many walk "Mount Misery" under the dazzling glare of tropical sun. Or maybe on pitch dark nights peering through driving rain the watch is ever alert on "Mount Misery" to "pick up lights" that warn of danger and death. No wonder sea eyes get strained and bloodshot.

As Usual.

"The cruel war is over. A Russian general has married the widow of a Japanese lieutenant."

"And everything will be as usual. If they have a child it will look like a Jap and talk like a Russian. And all kids do the same thing."

Charm in Beauty.

Never lose an opportunity of seeing anything beautiful * * * Welcome it in every fair face, every fair sky, every fair flower; it is a charmed draught, a cup of blessing.—Charles Kingsley.

Scarce.

We have heard of the man who thinks more of a good lecture, or of a good book, than he thinks of his stomach, but we never knew him.—Atchison Globe.

The Ravages of the Sea.

Atlantic rollers, hurled upon the shores of some of our pleasure resorts during the storms of last year, tore long strips from the beaches and compelled the moving back of summer hotels and cottages. Human skill has not yet devised a perfect defense against such assaults of the sea when current, tide, and storm wind combine to overwhelm the land edge with a tremendous onrush of waters.

For long ages waves have wrought wonderful changes in the shape of land masses. Here and there they have torn lands asunder. A recent book pictures the impressive ruins of cliffs that lie in great bowlders and fragments along the north shore of France. There is reason to believe that Great Britain was separated from the continent of Europe by the retreat, before the attack of storm-waves, of the sea cliffs on both sides of the English channel.

Even tourists who visit the coasts of England observe the rapid waste that is in progress at many points along the channel and the North sea. The importance of these changes most impresses those who have carefully read the geological history of England, for they find that the Britain which Caesar first invaded, 1,965 years ago, had a very different coast line from that of today.—Cyrus A. Adams, in Munsey's Magazine.

Time for One.

"What are you thinking of, Henry?" she asked after he had sat for several minutes with a far-away look in his eyes.

"I've just been wondering why nobody has started another end-of-the-world scare lately."

Veranda Chat.

"How's the society over at your hotel?" "Very classy. I haven't heard anybody mention less than a million dollar."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUMB & SUTOR.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Sept. 14, 1910

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids, Wis., as second-class mail matter.

Advertising Rates.—For display matter a flat rate of 10 cents an inch is charged. The columns in The Tribune are 24 inches long, making a one column advertisement cost $2.40 for one insertion. All local notices, cards of thanks, resolutions of respect, and all notices of entertainments where an admission fee is charged will be published at 5 cents per line.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....$1.50

Six Months.....75

PITTSVILLE,

(From the Record.)

The big wagon bridge spanning the Yellow river in this city, showed signs of weakening Monday morning and before noon it had been closed to traffic by the city authorities. The report spread early in the morning, carried into the city by farmers crossing the bridge, that the structure was not safe, and workmen were sent to investigate and found that one of the needle beams had broken and was hanging beneath, and that another was cracked and must needs be repaired before traffic could be carried on across the bridge. Meantime the traffic across the river was carried through the ford just below the bridge

A game of ball was played near the pickle factory Sunday. It was expected that a team from Grand Rapids make its appearance for a game but on failure to make good, the lads here rather than disappoint the people, who had congregated to see some ball, chose sides and played a rather good game.

Jos. Kohler of Sheridan, Ill., has been in the city the past week looking after the farm of his purchase last spring. His property is near that of John Greenwell on the west road, and he expects to move up here in the fall or next spring.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Langhoff arrived in the city Saturday night and intend to remain here. Ed could not stand the water out there and in consequence his health suffered. He says that this is the first green grass he has seen for some time.

Fred Bucknell had the thumb of his right hand badly lacerated the latter part of the last week from the explosion of a dynamite cap which he was handling.

Jos. Kinister, who is on his way home from Duluth, stopped off here for a visit among the young people of his acquaintance.

NEKOOSA.

(From the Times.)

The Times did Mr. Wedel's carrots an unintentional injustice last week when it said they took second prize at the Marshfield fair. As a matter of fact the carrots he exhibited there were awarded first prize.

At nine o'clock Monday, Rev. Jos. Foldmann united Mr. John Dubel and Miss Agnes Jarosch, both of this city, in holy bonds of matrimony at the Catholic church.

Cyril Adams died at his home in this city at five o'clock last Friday morning of kidney disease and heart trouble, the remains being shipped to Ste. Ann, Ill., Mr. Adam's old home, for interment, the funeral occurring on Sunday from the Presbyterian church. Deceased was 76 years, 10 months and two days old at the time of his death. He leaves a widow, three sons and three daughters

Miss Verla Ross and Mr. Ralph Roberts were united in matrimony at six o'clock last evening, Rev. Fred Staff of Grand Rapids performing the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ross in the town of Saratoga. Mr. Roberts is a son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Roberts, former residents of Saratoga, who now live at Oak Park, Chicago.

A. E. Foro and son Louis left via the C. & N. W. this noon with seven horses bound for Grand Rapids, Mich., where Misses Leta and Bessie Foro will enter exhibition and relay races at the county fair next week. The former is now at Columbus, Ohio. Miss Bessie will leave for Grand Rapids, Mich., next Saturday.

The home talent concert given for the benefit of the Catholic church, drew a crowded house at Brook's hall last Thursday evening and the people were unanimous in expressing their entire satisfaction. Everyone enjoyed the entertainment and were sorry that illness caused the omission of two of the numbers.

A valuable cow belonging to Hugh Clancy was killed by a C. & N. W. train here yesterday. It is reported that she broke through the fence along the right-of-way and got on the track just as the train came along.

A Reliable Medicine—Not a Narcotic

Mrs. F. Marti, St. Joe, Mich., says Foley's Honey and Tar saved her little boy's life. She writes: "Our little boy contracted a severe bronchial trouble and as the doctor's medicene did not cure him, I gave him Foley's Honey and Tar in which I have great faith. It cured the cough as well as the choking and gagging spells, and he got well in a short time. Foley's Honey and Tar has many times saved us as much trouble and we are never without it in the house." Sold by Johnson and Hill Co. & J. E. Daly.

LOW COLONIST RATES TO PACIFIC COAST.

—These special low rate tickets on sale on certain dates during September and October, are available on our daily and personally conducted tours in tourist sleeping cars through to the coast, via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North Western Line.

For full particulars write S. A. Hutchinson, Manager, Tourist Dept., 212 Clark St., Chicago, Ill., or address nearest ticket agent.—3t

Your kidney trouble may be of long standing, it may be either acute or chronic, but whatever it is Foley's Kidney Remedy will aid you to get rid of it quickly and restore your natural health and vigor "One bottle of Foley's Kidney Remedy made me well," said J. Sibbull of Grand View, Wis. Commence taking it now. Sold by Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly

ARE SELLING POOR NURSERY STOCK.

Fruit tree men representing themselves to be agents of reliable firms have been offering valueless plants for sale to farmers in some sections of the state, according to reports received by the horticultural department of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. One agent is reported as trying to sell the "strawberry-raspberry" plant, stating that it is a valuable plant for this climate.

Commenting upon this so-called hybrid fruit, Prof. J. G. Moore states that the plant is not a cross of the raspberry and strawberry, nor has it any of the qualities of the strawberry. It is really an inferior type of raspberry, being a small producer of inferior fruit, and is by no means as good as the common kinds of raspberry.

In this climate the stems of the plant are not hardy and are killed down by frost each year. It is largely used as an ornamental shrub, the farmers should not buy it for fruit.

Those who offer this plant for sale, representing it to be valuable fruit, should be reported at once, with the name of the firm which they claim to represent, to State Nursery Inspector J. G. Sanders, at the College of Agriculture at Madison.

Ask the Land Owner First.

Any person who shall enter into any growing or standing grain not his own with fire arms or permit his dog to enter into any such grain, without the permission of the owner or occupant of the land on which such grain is situate, or any person, who shall without permission of the owner, hunt or shoot on the premises of another enclosed by a fence and used as a pasture for stock, or shall hunt or shoot upon any other land of another after being notified not to hunt or shoot thereon, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars and in default of payment thereof, shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than thirty days; provided that this section shall not limit or in any way affect civil liability on account of such trespass. Any owner or occupant of land may give the notice provided for in this section by maintaining sign boards, at least one foot square containing such notice upon at least forty acres of the premises sought to be protected in at least two conspicuous places or by giving personal written or verbal notice.

Tomah Journal:—When Congress convenes in December, it is expected that a bill will be introduced which, if enacted in a law, would provide for a federal primary so that candidates for president and vice president would be elected by a nation-wide primary. In some quarters it is believed that this is a natural step to take, since state and county officers in many states are now elected to office by this system. One reason given for the change being desirable is the great difficulty in allowing states to have proportional representation in national party conventions. National committees have no power to change the basis of representation, while the conventions themselves have proven their inability to effect a change; hence the need, as some leaders think, of a direct primary.

BIRON

Geff DeMars has moved his barn to the corner of his lot and is preparing to put a good sized addition to it.

Albert Salmard and Chas. Payne of Neenah spent several days here hunting chickens with Frank Pearson, John Possley and Harry Abrahms.

John Possley will give a dance at his hall on Thursday, Sept. 15. Bliss orchestra.

Mrs. Edgar Kellogg and little daughter, Lois, spent a couple of days in your city last week.

School opened here last Monday with Frank Nimtz as principal and Misses Isabel Domitz and Floy Margluson as assistants.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey and son Howard of Rudolph, were Sunday guests of A. L. Akey and family.

Ervie Rayome spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at Marshfield.

Ernest Doughty Sundayed in Stevens Point, the guest of Miss Delamos Biron.

Clarence Sipe has purchased a house from Clarence Vaughan and is preparing to occupy the same as soon as possible.

J. T. Horron drove through this burg Sunday.

Little Richard Gaffney is slowly recovering from a recent illness.

Mrs. Harry Abrahms was on the sick list last week.

Mrs. Jacob Wilmert, Lincoln, Ill., found her way back to perfect health. She writes: "I suffered with kidney trouble and backache and my appetite was very poor at times. A few weeks ago I got Foley Kidney Pills and gave them a fair trial. They gave me great relief, so continued till now I am in perfect health." Sold by Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

ONE WEAK SPOT

Most Grand Rapids People Have a Weak Part and too Often It's the Back.

Everyone has a weak spot.
Too often it's a bad back.
Twinges follow every sudden twist.
Dull aching keeps up day and night
Tells you the kidneys need help—
For backache is really kidney-ache.
A kidney cure is what you need.
Doan's kidney pills cure sick kidneys.
Cure backache and urinary ills.
Good proof in the following statement.

Charles H. Curtis, 711 Church St., Stevens Point, Wis., says: "I suffered terribly from a pain in the small of my back and at times could hardly dress myself in the morning on account of the trouble. I hardly know what was the matter, but finally decided that my kidneys were disordered. I then procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and began their use. This remedy acted promptly and I have no hesitation in saying that it is one of great effectiveness in cases of kidney trouble."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Trouble.

When a man marries his grocery bills begin.

TENT-SLEEPING NOT "OUTDOOR SLEEPING."

Tent sleeping is not equivalent to outdoor sleeping. The common idea that a tent affords ventilation through the fabric is absurd. The reason that sails are made of canvas is that this cloth is impervious to even the shiftiest wind," says a bulletin issued by the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis association.

"This is one of the harmful misconceptions growing out of the crusade against consumption," the bulletin continues. "This great error has been responsible for the deaths of many patients who could have recovered had they been more wisely advised.

"Fresh, pure air is a most important factor in the cure of consumption. But it must be obtained in the right way and by proper means. Many consumptives believe that sleeping in a tent will help to cure them. The tent affords a tolerable substitute for a more expensive building, and this is its only virtue in housing the consumptive.

"Those who are well and desire to avoid the disease by getting plenty of fresh air and sleeping outdoors also believe the tent is an ideal resting place. How can fresh air get in and foul air get out through a fabric like canvas?

"Much harm results from the failure to seek competent advice in matters pertaining to health."

RUDOLPH

We understand that George Elliott has about closed a deal for the sale of his farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Gutzmer and children of Whitewater are spending a week visiting at the Thos. Bratton home.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Bratton purchased a fine two seated buggy at Grand Rapids on Saturday.

Ed. Fehl of Grand Rapids had seven silos unloaded here on Saturday which he sold to farmers around here.

A number of Wausau sports spent several days here hunting chickens with Oliver Akey.

Willie Kutor had the misfortune of hurting one of his cows.

Last Wednesday evening there was a surprise party at the home of A. Wirtz.

N. E. Warren is improving his farm by plowing and picking stones.

Ratelle Bros. are busy getting ready to move.

Mrs. E. Fuller was on the sick list last week.

A surprise party was given at the home of Will Kutor last Saturday. Everybody reports a good time.

Watch the Rudolph items every week hereafter.

A large crowd from here will go down to the cranberry marsh.

Peter Krauso's farm is again for sale. Better look it over.

A small hail storm visited this section of Rudolph Sunday evening.

Theodore Benson and Cora Hams were married Friday afternoon in your city by County Judge, W. J. Conway.

Over one hundred children made their first communion at the Catholic church Sunday.

Mrs. Aug. Jacoby and sons, Frank and Albert, departed Monday noon for a three weeks visit in Fond du Lac.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Stout of Babcock, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dickson.

Mrs. N. G. Ratelle was shopping in your city last Tuesday.

Mrs. Gus Otto and Miss Minnie Getts of Grand Rapids visited with Mrs. J. A. Jackson last Thursday.

Miss Stella Howitt of your city visited with Mrs. J. A. Jackson a few days the first of the week.

Mrs. Geo. W. Baker returned to her home in your city Monday noon after spending three days with her daughter, Mrs. N. G. Ratelle.

Will Hams is now working at the creamery in place of Herman Voight who returned to his home in your city Saturday evening.

Gertrude Akey and Irma Hassell went to the Rapids Monday noon, where they will attend Training school this term.

Wedding bells will soon be ringing again. For particulars inquire of Miss Libby McGregor.

Nick Ratelle, Aug. Jacoby, and J. Clark, the school board of Dist. No. 1, attended the convention in your city Wednesday and Thursday.

Amy Richards came down from Merrill Saturday evening and spent Sunday at the George Elliott home, returning home Monday morning.

Don't waste your money buying plasters when you can get a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment for twenty-five cents. A piece of flannel dampened with this liniment is superior to any plaster for lame back, pains in the side and chest, and much cheaper. Sold by all dealers.

Mrs. Oliver Akey returned home Saturday from a weeks visit with relatives in Merrill.

Lois Akey returned to her home in Merrill Sunday noon, after a two weeks visit at the home of her uncle, Oliver Akey.

Miss Grace Stone, who is a dressmaker in your city, spent Sunday with her friend Miss Ila Akey.

Mrs. Earl Herrick of Plainfield, spent Sunday with Miss Ila Akey.

Ernest Rayome now has charge of the Jasper Crotteau farm which was operated by Barney St. Denis.

Will and Arthur Clark have gone to Racine to work in a machine shop.

Mr. and Mrs. Fronson have rented the Jim Gokey farm of John Joestin.

Mrs. Crotteau of Grand Rapids is considering entering the Soldiers Home at Waupaca.

Dave Sharkey had a wrestling match in Red Granite last week, and as usual, Dave downed his opponent.

The many friends of Grandpa Granger will be sorry to learn that he has been seriously ill of late, and a consultation of physicians was held last week.

Mrs. C. Hassel left the first of the week for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Oscar Roosen at Congress Park, Ill.

Tony Keyzer has rented the Slattery farm.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is today the best known medicine in use for the relief and cure of bowel complaints. It cures griping, diarrhoea, dysentery, and should be taken at the first unnatural looseness of the bowels. It is equally valuable for children and adults. It always cures. Sold by all dealers.

Peter Keyser of Milwaukee is visiting with friends here this week and looking after some business matters.

Notice of General Election.

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF STATE } ss

Notice is hereby given that at a general election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the State of Wisconsin, on the first Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1910, being the eighth day of said month, the following officers are to be elected.

A GOVERNOR, in place of James O Davidson whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1911.

A LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in place of John Strange, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A SECRETARY OF STATE, in place of James A. Frear, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A STATE TREASURER, in place of Andrew H. Dahl, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

AN ATTORNEY GENERAL, in place of Frank L. Gilbert, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE, in place of George E. Boodle, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS for the Tenth Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Iron, Vilas, Oneida, Forest, Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Shawano, Marathon, Taylor, Price, Ashland and Wood.

A STATE SENATOR for the Ninth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Adams, Marquette, Wood and Waushara.

A MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY for Wood county

Also all county officers required by law to be elected at such election.

In accordance with Section 1, of Article XII, of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and Chapters 478 508 and 554 of the Laws of 1909, the following Joint Resolutions adopted by the legislature of the state of Wisconsin at the regular sessions of 1907 and 1909, are made a part of the foregoing notice and are to be voted upon at said election, to-wit:

(NO. 35, S.)

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5.

Providing an amendment to section 3 of article IV of the Constitution of the state of Wisconsin, relating to apportionment.

Whereas, at the biennial session of the legislature for the year 1907 an amendment to the Constitution of this State was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment is the following language:

"Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That section 3 of articles IV of the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin be amended to read as follows:

"Section 3. At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the Legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the Senate and Assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers and officers of the United States Army and Navy."

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin be and the same is agreed to by this legislature.

(NO. 33 A.)

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 7.

To amend section 21 of Article 4 of the constitution, relating to the compensation of members of the legislature.

Whereas, At the biennial session of the legislature for the year 1907 an amendment to the constitution was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment is as follows:

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That section 21 of article IV of the constitution be amended by striking out the word "five," being the twentieth word in the body thereof, and by inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten" so that the same when amended shall read as follows:

Section 21. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services for and during a regular session the sum of two hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage, to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other perquisites, except the salary and mileage above provided shall be received from any State by any member of the legislature for his services or in any other manner as such member; now therefore,

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring That the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, be and the same is hereby agreed to by this legislature.

(NO. 38, A.)

JOINT RESOLUTION.

To amend section 10 of article VIII of the constitution, relating to internal improvements.

Whereas, at the biennial session of the legislature for 1907, an amendment to the constitution was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment is as follows:

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, that section 10 of article VIII of the constitution be amended by adding at the end of said section the following: "Provided that the State may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving, and developing the water power and the forests of the State; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding State assessment."

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring That the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Wisconsin be and the same is agreed to by this legislature.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal. Done at the capitol in the city of Madison this 29th day of August A. D., 1910. J. A. Frear,
Secretary of State

A COUNTY CLERK, in place of Fred H. Eberhardt, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A COUNTY TREASURER, in place of William B. Peters, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A SHERIFF, in place of Michael Griffin, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A CORONER, in place of John Werner, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT in place of Albert B. Bever, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A DISTRICT ATTORNEY, in place of Ross E. Andrews, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A REGISTER OF DEEDS in place of Elmer S. Ames, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A SURVEYOR in place of Donald McKercher whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

Also such other officers as are by law required to be elected at such election.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seat at the Court House in the City of Grand Rapids this 5th day of September, 1910.
F. H. Eberhardt,
County Clerk of Wood County

Sept. 14 Sept. 28

Notice of Application for Letters of Administration

Wood County Court—In Probate

State of Wisconsin } ss
County of Wood }

In the matter of the estate of Katie Malleke, deceased.

On this 7th day of Sept., A. D. 1910, upon reading and filing the petition of John Malleke et al, stating that Katie Malleke, of the county of Wood, died intestate, on or about the 26th day of August, 1910, and praying that John Malleke be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered that said application be heard before me, at the probate office in the court house in the city of Grand Rapids on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place appointed for hearing said application be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper printed in said county, previous to the time appointed for said hearing.

By the Court,
J. J. Jeffrey, Attorney for Petitioner — W. J. Conway, County Judge

Sept. 14 Oct. 19

Order Limiting Time to Present Claims and Notice to Creditors

State of Wisconsin, Wood County, in County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Bridgett Burris, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Bridgett Burris, late of Grand Rapids, in said County of Wood, deceased, having been duly granted to Mary Vandenburg by this Court;

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until and including the 20th day of March, A. D. 1911, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Bridgett Burris, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Bridgett Burris, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Room in the Court House in the City of Grand Rapids, in said County, at the special term thereof appointed to be held on the third Tuesday of March, 1911, being March 21st and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in the County of Wood, the first publication to be within fifteen days of the date hereof.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1910.
By the Court,
D. D. Conway, Atty. for Administrator with Will annexed. — W. J. Conway, County Judge

Offers Students Prize For Bill.

A prize of $100 for the best bill for the total abolition of the present local assessment of personal property has been offered by N. P. Haugen of the State Tax Commission to any student of the University of Wisconsin or other educational institution in the state.

The bill must be presented before Nov. 1, and should be accompanied by a brief explanatory report. The award will be made by a committee of three men recognized as students of taxation.

Wisconsin is Complimented.

That Wisconsin's vigorous fight against consumption is exerting a good influence over the entire country was the concensus of opinion of leading anti-tuberculosis workers who attended the American Public Health association's convention in Milwaukee. Chief among them were Dr. Livingston Farrand, secretary National Association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis; John A. Kingsbury, president National Conference of tuberculosis secretaries; Lawrence Vellier, New York; Commissioner of Health Calder, Rochester, N. Y. and others.

"Although your remarkable sale of Christmas stamps in 1909 'made our eyes stick out', it was the extraordinary low cost of conducting the stamp campaign that struck the entire East as wholly wonderful," said Mr. Kingsbury. "Not only did Wisconsin lead the world in selling the largest number of stamps per capita, but the actual net revenue derived was the largest of any American state, due to the excellent business system of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis association.

"The results achieved by you in Wisconsin place the state in first rank. In three short years you have accomplished more than some states which have been working for many years longer. There can be no question that the people of Wisconsin must appreciate this admirable showing."

The Wisconsin association took advantage of the presence of these leading workers to gain assistance and counsel. Particular consideration was given to the next Christmas stamp campaign, outdoor schools, new sanatorium work, the problem of education and other important steps in the general organization work of the association.

When Merit Wins.

When the medicine you take cures your disease, tones up your system and makes you feel better, stronger and more vigorous than before. That is what Foley Kidney Pills do for you, in all cases of backache, headache, nervousness, loss of appetite, sleeplessness and general weakness that is caused by any disorder of the kidneys or bladder. Sold by Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

Colored Post Cards Free!

Not Cheap Trash, But 10 Beautiful Ones

I want to send free to 100 readers of the Grand Rapids Tribune, 10 beautiful colored Friendship post cards, all different, without any advertising on them whatever. There is no fake to this offer. I send you this assortment just to show you the handsome high grade cards I carry at manufacturers prices. All I ask is that you send me 4 cents in stamps to cover postage. Address C. T. Johnson, Pres., Dept. 1000, Rochester N. Y.

When you write me I will tell you how to get 50 exquisite, embossed, Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving or assorted cards free.



THE BEST DINNER

is made or marred by the quality bread or biscuits and pastry served.

Don't YOU take chances on the meal being spoiled—use VICTORIA flour in your bread, biscuit and pastry making and be certain of THE best.

Grand Rapids Milling Co.

D. D. CONWAY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Law, Loans and Collections. We have $2,000 which will be loaned at a low rate of interest. Office over First National Bank, East side, Grand Rapids, Wis. Tel. 338

J. J. JEFFREY
LAWYER
Loans and Collections. Commercial and Probate Law. Office over Gross & Lyons. Tel. 251

W. E. WHEELAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Daly Block, East Side. Tel. No. 243. Grand Rapids.

RAGAN & SHAVER
Undertakers and Licensed Embalmers
Store Phone 313. J. R. Ragan Res. Phone 69. W. H. Shaver Res. Phone 141. Spafford Block, east side. Lady Assistant.

GEO. L. & G. H. WILLIAMS
Attorneys at Law
Office in Wood Block, over Post Office. Telephone No. 91. Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

GEO. W. BAKER & SON
UNDERTAKERS AND LICENSED EMBALMERS
105 North Second street, east Grand Rapids, Wis. Business 'phone 401, night calls 402

DR. D. A. TELFER
DENTIST
Office over Wood County National Bank on the east side, Grand Rapids, Wis. Tel. 260

DRS. BANDELIN & HOUSTON
DENTISTS



Office over Otto's drug store on west side. Phone 437.

Aug. 31 Sept. 14

Notice of Application for Letters of Administration

Wood County, County Court In Probate.

State of Wisconsin } ss
County of Wood, }

In the matter of the estate of Charles Appel deceased.

On this 31st day of August A. D. 1910, upon reading and filing the petition of Anna Appel stating that Charles Appel of the county of Wood, died intestate, on or about the 11th day of August, 1910, and praying that Anna Appel be appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered that said application be heard before me, at the probate office in Grand Rapids on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place appointed for hearing said application be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper printed in said county, previous to the time appointed for said hearing.

By the Court.
Geo. P. Hambrecht, Atty. for Petitioner — W. J. Conway, County Judge

Goggins, Brazeau & Briere, Attorneys at Law.

Office in the MacKinnon Block on the West side, Grand Rapids Wis.

ORSON P. COCHRAN
PIANO TUNER
Best of work guaranteed. Call telephone 233 or at the house 447 Third ave. north.

DR. A. L. RIDGMAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Telephone No. 92. Residence 'phone No. 23. Office over Church's drug store no west side, Grand Rapids, Wis.

F. G. GILKEY
FIRE INSURANCE
Office in the Wood Block over Wood County Drug Store. Room 16. Tel. 300

W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.
PRACTICE LIMITED TO EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
Glasses fitted correctly. Eye and Ear Surgeon, Riverview hospital. Office in Wood Co. Bank Building. Tel. 254

J. A. GAYNOR
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office over the Postoffice on the East side. Will practice in all courts Tel. 142

E. N. POMAINVILLE
ABSTRACTS and INSURANCE
Office over Barnes' Candy Store. Tel. No. 216

B. M. VAUGHAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Money loaned, Real estate bought and sold. Gardner Block, east side, Grand Rapids, Wis.

C. N. AKEY,
PIANO TUNING
Graduate Polk's School Piano Tuning, Valparaiso, Ind. Voicing, action regulating, repairing. Player pianos and piano player regulating and repairing. Grand Rapids, Wis. Phone 187

Kellner Coal Co.
Coal and Wood
Don't Forget US when you need anything in the line of fuel
Telephone 305

How is Your Supply of
Wood and Coal
We can help you out and at the RIGHT PRICES
Prompt Attention Given to Orders
Gust Kruger & Son
Phone No. 237

GOOD HEALTH
Is reflected in person who couple a careful, wholesome diet with the moderate use of an invigorating, healthful food beverage like
GRAND RAPIDS BEER
The ruddy good nature manifest in those who indulge in an occasional good glass of beer, like ***Grand Rapids Beer,*** is proverbial. They are good natured because they have gained strength, health and vigor from its use. In striking contrast are the pessimistic coffee or tea drinkers and the optimistic beer drinker.
Try our beer. It is the acme of healthful liquid refreshments.
Grand Rapids rewing Co.
A Home Industry
'Phone 177

The ANDERSON CARRIAGE WORKS
does work promptly and guarantees satisfaction in every respect. Your patronage will be appreciated : : : : : :
'The Anderson Carriage Works
Grand Rapids, East Side

PUT YOUR MONEY IN THE BANK AND IT WILL WORK FOR YOU. THATS ITS BUSINESS. YOU KNOW IT.



FIGURE. Put in our bank one dollar a day. This sum and the interest on it will in twenty years make you a comfortable fortune. The interest on this fortune will support you the rest of your life.

We will pay 3 per cent interest on the money you put in our bank and compound the interest every six months.

BANK OF GRAND RAPIDS
.... WEST SIDE ....



Out of the Woods
came the logs for our Lumber. We are very particular about the grade of our
---LUMBER---
and nothing of inferior quality is ever permitted to enter our yard. If you are going to build or do any repairing be careful not to place your order until we have had a chance to give you an estimate. We are certain to give you satisfaction, both in quality and price.
..MARLING LUMBER COMPANY..
M. G. Gordon, Manager Phone 169

We own the only complete set of Abstracts of Title of Wood County | Incorporated Paid up Capital, $15,000.
TAYLOR & SCOTT CO.
WOOD COUNTY ABSTRACTS
LOANS, and REAL ESTATE. ABSTRACTS OF TITLE MADE OR CORRECTED TO DATE ON SHORT NOTICE.
GRAND RAPIDS - - WISCONSIN

LOUIS REICHEL, Expert Optician
Glasses fitted by the latest methods and all defects of the eye corrected.
If you have had trouble with your eyes
See REICHEL, the West Side Jeweler

REPAIRING!
I do anything in the line of repairing—Automobiles, Sewing Machines and Bicycles; Razors, Shears and Saws Sharpened. ***All My Work Guaranteed.***
The Best CARPENTER TOOLS Can Always be Found Here.
A full line of Fine Cutlery, Guns and Revolvers always kept in stock.
D. M. HUNTINGTON
East Side - - - Near Library Building

HYGIENIC SHOES FOR WOMEN



Treadeasy shoes for women are made on scientifically hygienic principles. They have rubber heels that take all jar off the spine—not just a lift but a full heel made from new rubber—and cork cushion insoles, with an additional layer of cork and rubber between the insole and outsole making them practically damp-proof. Treadeasys are always $3.50 the pair.
Sold by I. Zimmerman

Richardson & Boynton Co's "Perfect" Fresh-Air Heaters
Are Wonderful Heat Producers
They Heat Where Others Fail
They give June Weather during Winter Months. Are Economical in Fuel Are Easily Managed. Thousands are in use all over the U. S. giving best satisfaction. Install these popular heaters if Comfort is wanted.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.
For sale by Centralia Hardware Co.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUMB & SUTOR.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Sept. 14, 1910

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids, Wis., as second-class mail matter.

Advertising Rates.—For display matter a flat rate of 10 cents an inch is charged. The columns in The Tribune are 24 inches long, making a one column advertisement cost $2.40 for one insertion. All local notices, cards of thanks, resolutions of respect, and all notices of entertainments where an admission fee is charged will be published at 5 cents per line.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....$1.50

Six Months..... 75

PITTSVILLE.

(From the Record.)

The big wagon bridge spanning the Yellow river in this city, showed signs of weakening Monday morning and before noon it had been closed to traffic by the city authorities. The report spread early in the morning, carried into the city by farmers crossing the bridge, that the structure was not safe, and workmen were sent to investigate and found that one of the needle beams had broken and was hanging beneath, and that another was cracked and must needs be repaired before traffic could be carried on across the bridge. Meantime the traffic across the river was carried through the ford just below the bridge

A game of ball was played near the pickle factory Sunday. It was expected that a team from Grand Rapids make its appearance for a game but on failure to make good, the lads here rather than disappoint the people, who had congregated to see some ball, chose sides and played a rather good game.

Jos. Kohler of Sheridan, Ill., has been in the city the past week looking after the farm of his purchase last spring. His property is near that of John Greenwell on the west road, and he expects to move up here in the fall or next spring.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Langhoff arrived in the city Saturday night and intend to remain here. Ed could not stand the water out there and in consequence his health suffered. He says that this is the first green grass he has seen for some time.

Fred Bucknell had the thumb of his right hand badly lacerated the latter part of the last week from the explosion of a dynamite cap which he was handling.

Jos. Kinister, who is on his way home from Duluth, stopped off here for a visit among the young people of his acquaintance.

NEKOOSA.

(From the Times.)

The Times did Mr. Wedel's carrots an unintentional injustice last week when it said they took second prize at the Marshfield fair. As a matter of fact the carrots he exhibited there were awarded first prize.

At nine o'clock Monday, Rev. Jos. Feldmann united Mr. John Dubel and Miss Agnes Jarosch, both of this city, in holy bonds of matrimony at the Catholic church.

Cyril Adams died at his home in this city at five o'clock last Friday morning of kidney disease and heart trouble, the remains being shipped to Ste. Ann, Ill., Mr. Adam's old home, for interment, the funeral occurring on Sunday from the Presbyterian church. Deceased was 76 years, 10 months and two days old at the time of his death. He leaves a widow, three sons and three daughters

Miss Verla Ross and Mr. Ralph Roberts were united in matrimony at six o'clock last evening. Rev. Fred Staff of Grand Rapids performing the ceromony at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ross in the town of Saratoga. Mr. Roberts is a son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Roberts, former residents of Saratoga, who now live at Oak Park, Chicago.

A. E. Fero and son Louis left via the C. & N. W. this noon with seven horses bound for Grand Rapids, Mich., where Misses Leta and Bessie Fero will enter exhibition and relay races at the county fair next week. The former is now at Columbus, Ohio. Miss Bessie will leave for Grand Rapids, Mich., next Saturday.

The home talent concert given for the benefit of the Catholic church, drew a crowded house at Brook's hall last Thursday evening and the people were unanimous in expressing their entire satisfaction. Everyone enjoyed the entertainment and were sorry that illness caused the omission of two of the numbers.

A valuable cow belonging to Hugh Clancy was killed by a C. & N. W. train here yesterday. It is reported that she broke through the fence along the right-of-way and got on the track just as the train came along.

A Reliable Medicine—Not a Narcotic

Mrs. F. Marti, St. Joe, Mich., says Foley's Honey and Tar saved her little boy's life. She writes: "Our little boy contracted a severe bronchial trouble and as the doctor's medicene did not cure him, I gave him Foley's Honey and Tar in which I have great faith. It cured the cough as well as the choking and gagging spells, and he got well in a short time. Foley's Honey and Tar has many times saved us as much trouble and we are never without it in the house." Sold by Johnson and Hill Co. & J. E. Daly.

LOW COLONIST RATES TO PACIFIC COAST.

—These special low rate tickets on sale on certain dates during September and October, are available on our daily and personally conducted tours in tourist sleeping cars through to the coast, via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North Western Line.

For full particulars write S. A. Hutchinson, Manager, Tourist Dept. 212 Clark St., Chicago, Ill., or address nearest ticket agent.—3t

Your kidney trouble may be of long standing, it may be either acute or chronic, but whatever it is Foley's Kidney Remedy will aid you to get rid of it quickly and restore your natural health and vigor "One bottle of Foley's Kidney Remedy made me well," said J. Sibbull of Grand View, Wis. Commence taking it now. Sold by Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly

ARE SELLING POOR NURSERY STOCK.

Fruit tree men representing themselves to be agents of reliable firms have been offering valueless plants for sale to farmers in some sections of the state, according to reports received by the horticultural department of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. One agent is reported as trying to sell the "strawberry-raspberry" plant, stating that it is a valuable plant for this climate.

Commenting upon this so-called hybrid fruit, Prof. J. G. Moore states that the plant is not a cross of the raspberry and strawberry, nor has it any of the qualities of the strawberry. It is really an inferior type of raspberry, being a small producer of inferior fruit, and is by no means as good as the common kinds of raspberry.

In this climate the stems of the plant are not hardy and are killed down by frost each year. It is largely used as an ornamental shrub, the farmers should not buy it for fruit.

Those who offer this plant for sale, representing it to be valuable fruit, should be reported at once, with the name of the firm which they claim to represent, to State Nursery Inspector J. G. Sanders, at the College of Agriculture at Madison.

Ask the Land Owner First.

Any person who shall enter into any growing or standing grain not his own with fire arms or permit his dog to enter into any such grain, without the permission of the owner or occupant of the land on which such grain is situate, or any person, who shall without permission of the owner, hunt or shoot on the premises of another enclosed by a fence and used as a pasture for stock, or shall hunt or shoot upon any other land of another after being notified not to hunt or shoot thereon, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars and in default of payment thereof, shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than thirty days; provided that this section shall not limit or in any way affect civil liability on account of such trespass. Any owner or occupant of land may give the notice provided for in this section by maintaining sign boards, at least one foot square containing such notice upon at least forty acres of the premises sought to be protected in at least two conspicuous places or by giving personal written or verbal notice.

Tomah Journal:—When Congress convenes in December, it is expected that a bill will be introduced which, if enacted in a law, would provide for a federal primary so that candidates for president and vice president would be elected by a nation-wide primary. In some quarters it is believed that this is a natural step to take, since state and county officers in many states are now elected to office by this system. One reason given for the change being desirable is the great difficulty in allowing states to have proportional representation in national party conventions. National committees have no power to change the basis of representation, while the conventions themselves have proven their inability to effect a change; hence the need, as some leaders think, of a direct primary.

BIRON

Golf DeMars has moved his barn to the corner of his lot and is preparing to put a good sized addition to it.

Albert Sainard and Chas. Payne of Neenah spent several days here hunting chickens with Frank Pearson, John Possley and Harry Abrahms.

John Possley will give a dance at his hall on Thursday, Sept. 15. Bliss orchestra.

Mrs. Edgar Kellogg and little daughter, Lois, spent a couple of days in your city last week.

School opened here last Monday with Frank Nimtz as principal and Misses Isabel Demitz and Floy Marginson as assistants.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey and son Howard of Rudolph, were Sunday guests of A. L. Akey and family.

Ervie Rayome spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at Marshfield.

Ernest Doughty Sundayed in Stevens Point, the guest of Miss Delamos Biron.

Clarence Sipe has purchased a house from Clarence Vaughan and is preparing to occupy the same as soon as possible.

J. T. Herron drove through this burg Sunday.

Little Richard Gaffney is slowly recovering from a recent illness.

Mrs. Harry Abrahms was on the sick list last week.

Mrs. Jacob Wilmert, Lincoln, Ill., found her way back to perfect health. She writes: "I suffered with kidney trouble and backache and my appetite was very poor at times. A few weeks ago I got Foley Kidney Pills and gave them a fair trial. They gave me great relief, so continued till now I am in perfect health." Sold by Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

ONE WEAK SPOT

Most Grand Rapids People Have a Weak Part and too Often it's the Back.

Everyone has a weak spot.

Too often it's a bad back.

Twinges follow every sudden twist.

Dull aching keeps up day and night

Tells you the kidneys need help—

For backache is really kidney-ache.

A kidney cure is what you need.

Doan's kidney pills cure sick kidneys.

Cure backache and urinary ills.

Good proof in the following statement.

Charles H. Curtis, 711 Church St., Stevens Point, Wis., says: "I suffered terribly from a pain in the small of my back and at times could hardly dress myself in the morning on account of the trouble. I hardly knew what was the matter, but finally decided that my kidneys were disordered. I then procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and began their use. This remedy acted promptly and I have no hesitation in saying that it is one of great effectiveness in cases of kidney trouble."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Trouble.

When a man marries his grocery bills begin.

TENT-SLEEPING NOT "OUTDOOR SLEEPING."

Tent sleeping is not equivalent to outdoor sleeping. The common idea that a tent affords ventilation through the fabric is absurd. The reason that sails are made of canvas is that this cloth is impervious to even the shiftiest wind," says a bulletin issued by the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis association.

"This is one of the harmful misconceptions growing out of the crusade against consumption," the bulletin continues "This great error has been responsible for the deaths of many patients who could have recovered had they been more wisely advised.

"Fresh, pure air is a most important factor in the cure of consumption. But it must be obtained in the right way and by proper means. Many consumptives believe that sleeping in a tent will help to cure them. The tent affords a tolerable substitute for a more expensive building, and this is its only virtue in housing the consumptive.

"Those who are well and desire to avoid the disease by getting plenty of fresh air and sleeping outdoors also believe the tent is an ideal resting place. How can fresh air get in and foul air get out through a fabric like canvas?

"Much harm results from the failure to seek competent advice in matters pertaining to health."

RUDOLPH

We understand that George Elliott has about closed a deal for the sale of his farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Gutzmer and children of Whitewater are spending a week visiting at the Thos. Bratton home.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Bratton purchased a fine two seated buggy at Grand Rapids on Saturday.

Ed. Fahl of Grand Rapids had seven silos unloaded here on Saturday which he sold to farmers around here.

A number of Wausau sports spent several days here hunting chickens with Oliver Akey.

Willie Kuter had the misforunte of hurting one of his cows.

Last Wednesday evening there was a surprise party at the home of A. Wirtz.

N. E. Warren is improving his farm by plowing and picking stones.

Ratelle Bros. are busy getting ready to move.

Mrs. E. Fuller was on the sick list last week.

A surprise party was given at the home of Will Kuter last Saturday. Everybody reports a good time.

Watch the Rudolph items every week hereafter.

A large crowd from here will go down to the cranberry marsh.

Peter Krause's farm is again for sale. Better look it over.

A small hail storm visited this section of Rudolph Sunday evening.

Theodore Benson and Cora Hams were married Friday afternoon in your city by County Judge, W. J. Conway.

Over one hundred children made their first communion at the Catholic church Sunday.

Mrs. Aug. Jacoby and sons, Frank and Albert, departed Monday noon for a three weeks visit in Fond du Lac.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Stout of Babcock, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dickson.

Mrs. N. G. Ratelle was shopping in your city last Tuesday.

Mrs. Gus Otto and Miss Minnie Getts of Grand Rapids visited with Mrs. J. A. Jackson last Thursday.

Miss Stella Hewitt of your city visited with Mrs. J. A. Jackson a few days the first of the week.

Mrs. Geo. W. Baker returned to her home in your city Monday noon after spending three days with her daughter, Mrs. N. G. Ratelle.

Will Hams is now working at the creamery in place of Herman Voight who returned to his home in your city Saturday evening.

Gertrude Akey and Irma Hassell went to the Rapids Monday noon, where they will attend Training school this term.

Wedding bells will soon be ringing again. For particulars inquire of Miss Libby McGregor.

Nick Ratelle, Aug. Jacoby, and J. Clark, the school board of Dist. No. 1, attended the convention in your city Wednesday and Thursday.

Amy Richards came down from Merrill Saturday evening and spent Sunday at the George Elliott home, returning home Monday morning.

Don't waste your money buying plasters when you can get a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment for twenty-five cents. A piece of flannel dampened with this liniment is superior to any plaster for lame back, pains in the side and chest, and much cheaper. Sold by all dealers.

Mrs. Oliver Akey returne d home Saturday from a weeks visit with relatives in Merrill.

Lois Akey returned to her home in Merrill Sunday noon, after a two weeks visit at the home of her uncle, Oliver Akey.

Miss Grace Stone, who is a dressmaker in your city, spent Sunday with her friend Miss Ila Akey.

Mrs. Earl Herrick of Plainfield, spent Sunday with Miss Ila Akey.

Ernest Rayome now has charge of the Jasper Crotteau farm which was operated by Barney St. Denis.

Will and Arthur Clark have gone to Racine to work in a machine shop.

Mr. and Mrs. Fronson have rented the Jim Gokey farm of John Joostin.

Mrs. Crotteau of Grand Rapids is considering entering the Soldiers Home at Waupaca.

Dave Sharkey had a wrestling match in Red Granite last week, and as usual, Dave downed his opponent.

The many friends of Grandpa Granger will he sorry to learn that he has been seriously ill of late, and a consultation of physicians was held last week.

Mrs. C. Hassel left the first of the week for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Oscar Roosen at Congress Park, Ill.

Tony Keyzer has rented the Slattery farm.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is today the best known medicine in use for the relief and cure of bowel complaints. It cures griping, diarrhoea, dysentery, and should be taken at the first unnatural looseness of the bowels. It is equally valuable for children and adults. It always cures. Sold by all dealers.

Peter Keyser of Milwaukee is visiting with friends here this week and looking after some business matters.

Notice of General Election.

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF STATE } ss

Notice is hereby given that at a general election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the State of Wisconsin, on the first Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1910, being the eighth day of said month, the following officers are to be elected:

A GOVERNOR, in place of James O. Davidson whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1911.

A LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in place of John Strange, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A SECRETARY OF STATE, in place of James A. Frear, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A STATE TREASURER, in place of Andrew H. Dahl, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

AN ATTORNEY GENERAL, in place of Frank L. Gilbert, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE, in place of George E. Beedle, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS for the Tenth Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Iron, Vilas, Oneida, Forest, Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Shawano, Marathon, Taylor, Price, Ashland and Wood.

A STATE SENATOR for the Ninth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Adams, Marquette, Wood and Waushara.

A MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY for Wood county

Also all county officers required by law to be elected at such election.

In accordance with Section 1, of Article XII, of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and Chapters 478 498 and 514 of the Laws of 1909, the following Joint Resolutions adopted by the legislature of the state of Wisconsin at the regular sessions of 1907 and 1909, are made a part of the foregoing notice and are to be voted upon at said election, to-wit:

(NO. 35, S.)

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5.

Providing an amendment to section 3 of article IV of the Constitution of the state of Wisconsin, relating to apportionment.

Whereas, at the biennial session of the legislature for the year 1907 an amendment to the Constitution of this State was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment is as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That section 3 of article IV of the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin be amended to read as follows:

"Section 3. At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the Legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the Senate and Assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers and officers of the United States Army and Navy."

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin be and the same is agreed to by this legislature.

(NO. 33 A.)

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 7.

To amend section 21 of Article 4 of the constitution, relating to the compensation of members of the legislature.

Whereas, At the biennial session of the legislature for the year 1907 an amendment to the constitution was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment is as follows:

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That section 21 of article IV of the constitution be amended by striking out the word "five," being the twentieth word in the body thereof, and by inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten" so that the same when amended shall read as follows:

Section 21. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services for and during a regular session the sum of ten hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage, to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other perquisites, except the salary and mileage above provided shall be received from the State by any member of the legislature for his services or in any other manner as such member; now therefore,

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring That the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, be and the same is hereby agreed to by this legislature.

(NO. 38, A.)

JOINT RESOLUTION.

To amend section 10 of article VIII of the constitution, relating to internal improvements.

Whereas, at the biennial session of the legislature for 1907, an amendment to the constitution was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment is as follows:

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, that section 10 of article VIII of the constitution be amended by adding at the end of said section the following: "Provided that the State may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving, and developing the water power and the forests of the State; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding State assessment."

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring That the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Wisconsin be and the same is agreed to by this legislature.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal. Done at the capitol in the city of Madison this 29th day of August A. D., 1910. J. A. Frear,
Secretary of State

A COUNTY CLERK, in place of Fred H. Eberhardt, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A COUNTY TREASURER, in place of William H. Peters, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A SHERIFF, in place of Michael Griffin, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A CORONER, in place of John Werner, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT in place of Albert E. Bever, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A DISTRICT ATTORNEY, in place of Ross E. Andrews, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A REGISTER OF DEEDS in place of Elmer E. Ames, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

A SURVEYOR in place of Donald McKercher whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1911.

Also such other officers as are by law required to be elected at such election.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at the Court House in the City of Grand Rapids this 8th day of September, 1910.
F. H. Eberhardt,
County Clerk of Wood County

Sept. 14 Sept. 28

Notice of Application for Letters of Administration

Wood County Court—In Probate

State of Wisconsin } ss
County of Wood

In the matter of the estate of Katie Mallicke, deceased.

On this 7th day of Sept., A. D. 1910, upon reading and filing the petition of John Mallicke et al, stating that Katie Mallicke, of the county of Wood, died intestate, on or about the 20th day of August, 1910, and praying that John Mallicke be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered that said application be heard before me, at the probate office in the court house in the city of Grand Rapids on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place appointed for hearing said application be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper printed in said county, previous to the time appointed for said hearing.

By the Court,
W. J. Conway,
County Judge

J. J. Jeffrey,
Attorney for Petitioner

Sept. 14 Oct. 19

Order Limiting Time to Present Claims and Notice to Creditors

State of Wisconsin, Wood County, in County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Bridgett Burris, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Bridgett Burris, late of Grand Rapids, in said County of Wood, deceased, having been duly granted to Mary Vandenburg by this Court;

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until and including the 20th day of March, A. D. 1911, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Bridgett Burris, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Bridgett Burris, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Room in the Court House in the City of Grand Rapids, in said County, at the special term thereof appointed to be held on the third Tuesday of March, 1911, being March 21st and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in the County of Wood, the first publication to be within fifteen days of the date hereof.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1910.
By the Court,
W. J. Conway,
County Judge

D. D. Conway,
Atty. for Administrator with Will annexed.

Offers Students Prize For Bill.

A prize of $100 for the best bill for the total abolition of the present local assessment of personal property has been offered by N. P. Haugen of the State Tax Commission to any student of the University of Wisconsin or other educational institution in the state.

The bill must be presented before Nov. 1, and should be accompanied by a brief explanatory report. The award will be made by a committee of three men recognized as students of taxation.

Wisconsin is Complimented.

That Wisconsin's vigorous fight against consumption is exerting a good influence over the entire country was the consensus of opinion of leading anti-tuberculosis workers who attended the American Public Health association's convention in Milwaukee. Chief among them were Dr. Livingston Farrand, secreatry National Association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis; John A. Kingsbury, president National Conference of tuberculosis secretaries; Lawrence Vellier, New York: Commissioner of Health Colder, Rochester, N. Y. and others.

"Although your remarkable sale of Christmas stamps in 1909 'made our eyes stick out', it was the extraordinary low cost of conducting the stamp campaign that struck the entire East as wholly wonderful," said Mr. Kingsbury. "Not only did Wisconsin lead the world in selling the largest number of stamps per capita, but the actual net revenue derived was the largest of any American state, due to the excellent business system of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis tassociation.

"The results achieved by you in Wisconsin place the state in first rank. In three short years you have accomplished more than some states which have been working for many years longer. There can be no question that the people of Wisconsin must appreciate this admirable showing."

The Wisconsin association took advantage of the presence of these leading workers to gain assistance and counsel. Particular consideration was given to the next Christmas stamp campaign, outdoor schools, new sanatorium work, the problem of education and other important steps in the general organization work of the association.

When Merit Wins.

When the medicine you take cures your disease, tones up your system and makes you feel better, stronger and more vigorous than before. That is what Foley Kidney Pills do for you, in all cases of backache, headache, nervousness, loss of appetite, sleeplessness and general weakness that is caused by any disorder of the kidneys or bladder. Sold by Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E Daly.

Colored Post Cards Free!

Not Cheap Trash, But 10 Beautiful Ones

I want to send free to 100 readers of the Grand Rapids Tribune, 10 beautiful colored Friendship post cards, all different, without any advertising on them whatever. There is no fake to this offer. I send you this assortment just to show you the handsome high grade cards I carry at manufacturers prices. All I ask is that you send me 4 cents in stamps to cover postage. Address C. T. Johnson, Pres., Dept. 1000, Rochester N. Y.

When you write me I will tell you how to get 50 exquisite, embossed, Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving or assorted cards free.



THE BEST DINNER

is made or marred by the quality bread or biscuits and pastry served.

Don't YOU take chances on the meal being spoiled—use VICTORIA flour in your bread, biscuit and pastry making and be certain of THE best.

Grand Rapids Milling Co.

Aug. 31 Sept. 14

Notice of Application for Letters of Administration

Wood County, County Court—In Probate.

State of Wisconsin } ss
County of Wood.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Appel deceased.

On the 31st day of August A. D. 1910, upon reading and filing the petition of Anna Appel stating that Charles Appel of the county of Wood, died intestate, on or about the 24th day of August, 1910, and praying that Anna Appel be appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered, that said application be heard before me, at the probate office in Grand Rapids on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place appointed for hearing said application be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper printed in said county, previous to the time appointed for said hearing.

By the Court,
W. J. Conway,
County Judge

Geo. P. Hambrecht,
Atty. for Petitioner

Goggins, Brazeau & Briere,
Attorneys at Law.

Office in the MacKinnon Block on the West side, Grand Rapids Wis.

ORSON P. COCHRAN
PIANO TUNER

Best of work guaranteed. Call telephone 233 or at the house 447 Third ave. north.

DR. A. L. RIDGMAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Telephone No. 92. Residence 'phone No. 23. Office over Church's drug store no west side, Grand Rapids, Wis.

F. G. GILKEY
FIRE INSURANCE

Office in the Wood Block over Wood County Drug Store. Room 16. Tel. 300

W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.
PRACTICE LIMITED TO
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Glasses fitted correctly. Eye and Ear Surgeon, Riverview hospital. Office in Wood Co. Bank Building. Tel. 254

J. A. GAYNOR
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office over the Postoffice on the East side. Will practice in all courts Tel. 142

E. N. POMAINVILLE
ABSTRACTS and INSURANCE

Office over Barnes' Candy Store. Tel. No. 216

B. M. VAUGHAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Money loaned, Real estate bought and sold. Gardner Block, east side, Grand Rapids, Wis.

C. N. AKEY,
PIANO TUNING

Graduate Polk's School Piano Tuning, Valparaiso, Ind. Voicing, action regulating, repairing. Player piano and piano player regulating and repairing. Grand Rapids, Wis. Phone 187

Kellner Coal Co.
Coal and Wood

Don't Forget US when you need anything in the line of fuel

Telephone 305

How is Your Supply of
Wood and Coal

We can help you out and at the RIGHT PRICES

Prompt Attention Given to Orders

Gust Kruger & Son
Phone No. 237

GOOD HEALTH

Is reflected in person who couple a careful, wholesome diet with the moderate use of an invigorating, healthful food beverage like

GRAND RAPIDS BEER

The ruddy good nature manifest in those who indulge in an occasional good glass of beer, like Grand Rapids Beer, is proverbial. They are good natured because they have gained strength, health and vigor from its use. In striking contrast are the pessimistic coffee or tea drinkers and the optimistic beer drinker.

Try our beer. It is the acme of healthful liquid refreshments.

Grand Rapids rewing Co.
A Home Industry
'Phone 177

D. D. CONWAY
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Law, Loans and Collections. We have $2,000 which will be loaned at a low rate of interest. Office over First National Bank, East side, Grand Rapds, Wis. Tel. 338

J. J. JEFFREY
LAWYER

Loans and Collections. Commercial and Probate Law. Office over Gross & Lyons. Tel. 251

W. E. WHEELAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office in Daly Block, East Side. Tel. No. 243. Grand Rapids.

RAGAN & SHAVER
Undertakers and Licensed Embalmers

Store Phone 313. J. R. Ragan Res. Phone 69. W. H. Shaver Res. Phone 141. Spafford Block, east side. Lady Assistant.

GEO. L. & G. H. WILLIAMS
Attorneys at Law

Office in Wood Block, over Post Office. Telephone No. 91. Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

GEO. W. BAKER & SON
UNDERTAKERS AND LICENSED EMBALMERS

105 North Second street, east Grand Rapids, Wis. Business 'phone 401, night calls 402

DR. D. A. TELFER
DENTIST

Office over Wood County National Bank on the east side, Grand Rapids, Wis. Tel. 260

DRS. BANDELIN & HOUSTON
DENTISTS



Office over Otto's drug store on west side. Phone 437.

PUT YOUR MONEY IN THE BANK AND IT WILL WORK FOR YOU. THATS ITS BUSINESS. YOU KNOW IT.



FIGURE. Put in our bank one dollar a day. This sum and the interest on it will in twenty years make you a comfortable fortune. The interest on this fortune will support you the rest of your life.

We will pay 3 per cent interest on the money you put in our bank and compound the interest every six months.

BANK OF GRAND RAPIDS
.... WEST SIDE ....



Out of the Woods

came the logs for our Lumber. We are very particular about the grade of our

---LUMBER---

and nothing of inferior quality is ever permitted to enter our yard. If you are going to build or do any repairing be careful not to place your order until we have had a chance to give you an estimate. We are certain to give you satisfaction, both in quality and price.

..MARLING LUMBER COMPANY..
M. G. Gordon, Manager Phone 169

We own the only complete set of | Incorporated Paid up Capital, $15,000. | Abstracts of Title of Wood County

TAYLOR & SCOTT CO.
WOOD COUNTY ABSTRACTS

Loans, and Real Estate. Abstracts or Title Made or Corrected to Date on Short Notice.

GRAND RAPIDS - - WISCONSIN

LOUIS REICHEL, Expert Optician

Glasses fitted by the latest methods and all defects of the eye corrected.
If you have had trouble with your eyes

See REICHEL, the West Side Jeweler

REPAIRING!

I do anything in the line of repairing—Automobiles, Sewing Machines and Bicycles; Razors, Shears and Saws Sharpened. All My Work Guaranteed.

The Best CARPENTER TOOLS Can Always be Found Here.

A full line of Fine Cutlery, Guns and Revolvers always kept in stock.

D. M. HUNTINGTON
East Side - - - Near Library Building

HYGIENIC SHOES FOR WOMEN



Treadeasy shoes for women are made on scientifically hygienic principles. They have rubber heels that take all jar off the spine—not just a lift but a full heel made from new rubber—and cork cushion insoles, with an additional layer of cork and rubber between the insole and outsole making them practically damp-proof. Treadeasys are always $3.50 the pair.



Sold by I. Zimmerman

The ANDERSON CARRIAGE WORKS

does work promptly and guarantees satisfaction in every respect. Your patronage will be appreciated : : : : : :

The Anderson Carriage Works
Grand Rapids, East Side

Richardson & Boynton Co's "Perfect" Fresh-Air Heaters

Are Wonderful Heat Producers
They Heat Where Others Fail

They give June Weather during Winter Months. Are Economical in Fuel Are Easily Managed. Thousands are in use all over the U. S. giving best satisfaction. Install these popular heaters if Comfort is wanted.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

For sale by Centralia Hardware Co.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Miss Hattie Reichel spent Sunday with friends in Necedah.

Dr. W. Merrill and wife visited with friends in Necedah on Satruday.

E. Roenius departed on Monday for Milwaukee to attend the state fair

—See the prize offer in Johnson and Hill's ad this week.

Matt Schiltz and Joe Juneau left for the Milwaukee state fair on Monday.

H. Wasser returned on Saturday from a weeks visit in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Miss Margaret Sullivan of Merrill has been a guest of Miss Agnes Daly the past week

Mrs. Nels Johnson has been a guest at the Peter Doyle home in Medford the past week.

Peter H Herman departed on Monday for a weeks visit with relatives in Milwaukee.

Dr. Russell Lyon of Wausau was down to hunt chickens a few days during the past week

Miss Nina Garhart of Panhandle, Texas, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas Garhart.

Will Nobles leaves on Saturday for Valparaiso, Ind., to again take up his studies at the law school.

R. L. Nash departed on Saturday night for Milwaukee and Chicago to be gone several days on business.

Miss Bertha Vandt goes to Milwaukee today to spend a week visiting friends and attending the state fair.

Mrs. L. A. Rosseau of Rib Lake, is a guest at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Carden this week.

—In this weeks ad the Firt National Bank tells how provision has been made for business of a private nature.

Mrs. Frank Willard and son of Madison have been visiting at the home of Dr. A. L. Ridgman during the past week.

Mesdames Matt Schlig and Oliver Trudell departed on Monday morning for a weeks visit with relatives in Milwaukee.

Earl and George Hill and Walter Wood departed on Tuesday for Ripon where they will attend college the ensuing year.

Verne Rumsey, who has been employed in Detroit since last January, returned home last week to visit his parents for a time.

Wm. A. Hamm of Rudolph, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Thursday while in the city on business.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Reichel left on Tuesday for Milwaukee to visit with relatives and attend the state fair the remainder of the week.

W. H Guilford, principal of the schools at Nekoosa, was in the city on Thursday on business. The Tribune acknowledges a pleasant call.

Mrs. John Hollmueller and sister Miss Katie Hamm and Mrs Joe Tracy departed on Monday for a weeks visit at the state fair and Waukesha.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Mead left on Monday for Milwaukee and Chicago where they expect to spend several days taking in the sights

Frank Brown and B. A. Dexter of Fond du Lac, conductors on the North western road, spent several days past in this city engaged in hunting chickens.

—Johnson and Hill's are offering a special prize during harvest sale this week. See their ad.

Mrs. Archie McMillan left on Tuesday for Pine River to visit her father, who has been in very poor health of late, the old gentleman being 93 years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Chambers departed for their home in Canada on Thursday after spending two months in the city visiting with their sons, A. I. and W. R. Chambers.

Mrs. Matt Carey spent Monday at Cranmoor looking after her cranberry marsh and visiting her husband who is running a store on Gaynor's marsh for Johnson and Hill Co.

Misses Lida M. Pratt and Inez Cummings of Plainfield, who have been spending several days with Miss Bertha Yandt and Dr. A. L. Ridgman, returned home today.

—Glenwood addition, adjoining the Neitzel farm, below Riverview hospital, lots are level, high and dry, good water, best of neighborhood, main road, daily mail. Your choice of lots at $40. Extra good lots at $38 Easy terms. See Geo. N Wood, owner

"Can be depended upon" is an expression we all like to hear, and when it is used in connection with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy it means that it never fails to cure diarrhoea, dysentery or bowel complaints. It is pleasant to take and equally valuable for children and adults. Sold by all dealers.

Mrs. Harvey Eimerman and children departed on Friday for Los Angeles, Cal., where she will spend the winter with her parents. Mr. Eimerman accompanied them as far as Chicago, returning Saturday morning.

Bat Pasano, one of the city teamsters, had one of his legs severely bruised one day last week by being struck by a piece of curbing which he was pulling loose with his team. Mr. Pasano has been laid up since the accident.

Dave Woodruff, Jr., secretary of the Vesper Wood Mfg. Co. at Vesper, was a business visitor in the city on Saturday, and found time to make this office a pleasant all. Mr. Woodruff reports the company's business increasing rapidly, especially in the silos, of which they have sold a large number this fall.

Ed. Fahl delivered a carload of silos at Rudolph and one to Junction City on Saturday, which he has sold to farmers in the surrounding country the past month. The Vesper Wood Mfg. Co. has sold a large number of silos in this locality and it will be but a few years before every progressive farmer around here will be supplied with one.

Not a minute should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. Sold by all dealers.

Mrs. D. McVicar of Vesper was in the city shopping on Friday.

Mrs. A. B. Sutor departed on Monday for a weeks visit with relatives in Milwaukee.

—Don't take chances when H. W. Barker's Cough Remedy will cure you. Johnson & Hill Co.

H. Kristofeke has accepted a position as delliveryman for the Wells-Fargo Express Co.

Mrs. John Boetlike and children left on Saturday for a visit with her parents at Waukesha.

Misses Elida and Amanda Lambert attended the Marathon County Fair at Wausau on Thursday.

John Lewandowskie has sold his farm in the town of Sigel, Wis., to Wm. Grossland for $6000.

Dr. J. A. Jackson and Fred Piltz of Rudolph, were in the city on Saturday to attend the ball game.

Mrs. Chas. Dixon and children departed on Saturday for a weeks visit with her sister at Hillsboro.

George Booth of Marshfield spent several days in the city the past week hunting chickens with C. E Boles.

Emmett McCarthy sold a house and lot last week on Grand Ave. to Jasper Jensen. Consideration $1000.

Misses Dora and Jessie Goodman and Emma Kernin returned on Tuesday from a visit of several days in Wausau.

Mrs. John Lundgren of the town of Rudolph, was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday while in the city shopping.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Jones of Huron, S. D., spent several days in the city last week visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Fay.

Miss Lettie Ayers has resigned her position as piano player and singer at the Grand theatre, and has gone to her home at Pittsville.

Postmaster R. A. MacDonald spent several days in Eau Claire the latter part of the past week attending a state convention of Wisconsin postmasters.

John Possley of Biron was in the city on Monday. John reports that he and three friends succeeded in bagging 23 prairie chickens the first two days of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Baxter of the town of Hansen, were in the city last Wednesday looking after some business matters. The Tribune office acknowledges a pleasant call.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ludowig of Pittsville passed thru the city on Monday on their way home from Merrill where they had been to attend the funeral of Michael Meagher.

Clarence Jackson leaves the latter part of the week for a visit with relatives in the southern part of the state after which he will enter upon his second year at the Wisconsin University.

Sam Moberg of Merrill spent Thursday and Friday in the city greeting his numerous friends about town. Sam holds a responsible position as engineer with the Merrill Paper Co., and is prospering in his new home.

The city of Tomah will vote on the question of high license at a special election on Sept. 20th. Tomah is dry at present, but there seems to be a general impression that it will not remain so. The vote will be on $200 or $800 license.

Claus Johnson of the town of Sigel returned last week from Chicago, where he had been a patient in one of the hospitals for six weeks having submitted to an operation for stomach trouble. Mr. Johnson returned home feeling much better.

Leon Leroux returned the latter part of the week from Oshkosh where he had been to consult Dr. Oviatt regarding his health. Dr. Oviatt diagnosed his case as appendicitis and Mr. Leroux will submit to an operation in the near future.

The Street Railway Company has put in plank crossings at First Avenue where considerable trouble has been encountered in keeping the road in good condition. It is an improvement that is appreciated by all who have to drive about the city.

E. S. Renne of Hampton, Iowa, spent several days in the city last week with friends and relatives. Mr. Renne had been at Minneapolis attending the state fair. He reports everything lovely in his new home and is enjoying good health.

A party consisting of Mrs. Chas. F. Farrar and Miss Grace Fitch of Chicago, Mrs. Henry Fitch of Nekoosa and Miss Carolie Fitch and J. W. Fitch of Cranmoor were in the city on Monday on their way home from Madison where they had been by auto. They report a very pleasant trip and fairly good roads all the distance.

Sparta is considering the project of having a "white way" along the main business street for two or three blocks. That is a system of illumination by electric curb lights, which is in vogue in many cities. It is under consideration by the Citizens' Club and the city council, but the large expense seems to stand in the way of its adoption at present.

Marshfield News:—A mounted moose head, one of the finest and largest specimens ever seen here was received the past week by C. E. Blodgett from his old friend William Scott of Port Arthur, who killed the animal. The specimen is perfect, the huge head being surmounted by a pair of antlers of prodigious size. The moose is a rare animal and a trophy of this kind is a great rarity and therefore highly prized by Mr. Blodgett. He has given it a prominent place in the cigar room of the hotel annex.

Peter M. Hoffman, L. M. Featherstone of Chicago, C. Mills, J. W. Koenig and Mr. Hall of Des Plaines, Ill., Herman Kruse of Green Bay, and Messrs. Fred and Andrew Mosher and Sandy Bender of this city, composed a hunting party who have been hunting prairie chickens the past week in the vicinity of Blueberry Ridge.

Your complexion as well as your temper is rendered miserable by a disordered liver. By taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets you can improve both. Sold by all dealers.

London, July 4

By M. H. Jackson

We have passed a "Sane Fourth." So far as I can learn, only one little fire cracker was exploded in the city of London, and only one of us was present at the celebration. In my room on the 5th floor is a pretty little fire place, and up in the chimney where no one but me could hear it, I touched off a cracker which I had brought with me for the purpose. It was a good one, "not one o' yer sissers," and it was well fired. Not a person except me heard it.

Tomorrow we leave London for Paris.

The Tower of London.

Just the little word "Jane" cut in the stone wall of a dungeon cell in the tower tells one of the saddest stories of that prison. It was inscribed by Lady Jane Grey during her imprisonment preceding her execution. Jane was the eldest daughter of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk. She married Guilford Dudley, whose father, John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, placed her on the throne of England. The poor girl did her best to persuade them not to make her queen. She reigned eleven days, was captured by Mary and thrown into the tower. From her cell the beautiful shrinking girl was led to the scaffold outside. The guides took us out to the spot where the execution took place. On the same spot were executed Lord Hastings, Queen Anne Boleyn, Queen Katherine Howard, Jane Viscountess Rockford, Robert Devereaux and many others equally well known in English history. We were sick at heart after our visit to the Tower and for one I never want to see it again. The hundreds of stone inscriptions made by prisoners, the staircase under which the two little princes were hidden after being cruelly murdered, the Traitors' Gate, the Bloody Tower,- If their stories could only be forgotten! After visiting the Egyptian "mummy" department at the British Museum, and the Tower immediately afterward, I assure you I was glad to get out to see a crowd of kind-hearted Englishmen again.

The Tower itself was first built as a federal castle. The moat is still there, and there are at least two portcullises still in place over the gateways. Many of the walls and towers are still standing that were first built by William the Conqueror in 1078.

There are numerous exhibits of implements of war found here, from the battle-ax up to firearms. Every known device used in wars by the English may be found here.

Westminister Abbey.

It took five hundred years to build it, and there was a church on the present site built by Edward the Confessor. Edward died a few days after it was dedicated, Dec. 28, 1065.

The Abbey is closely associated with English history. On this spot the beloved Edward the Confessor was buried, and long afterward Edward III chose the Abbey as his burial place that his body might be near that of the former Edward. Since then Westminister Abbey has been for a long period the burial place of kings, statesmen, poets, warriors, and churchmen. Pitt and Gladstone are buried here. Newton, Chaucer, Dryden,—we cannot name them all. Then too, there are memorials erected to the memory of great and good men who are buried elsewhere. Among these we find a beautiful bust of our own Longfellow erected by English admirers.

Sunday I attended church at the Abbey and the usher gave me a seat near the poet's corner and within a few feet of the Longfellow memorial. I wish you could have heard the organ and the choir and the preaching. It was an experience not soon to be forgotten.

St. Pauls Cathedral.

In the crypt under the cathedral is buried the "Great Duke," the hero of Waterloo, with Lord Nelson, the hero at Trafalgar. Landseer, the painter and Benjamin West are here, and David Livingstone the great African explorer and missionary.

The evening service at St. Paul's was impressive amid such surroundings, especially so, as the theme of the evening was "Sacrifice."

Never has so much of sight seeing and real work been crowded into one week, and now although the work is unfinished, as it must of necessity be with so large a subject, we are packed up and ready for our invasion of France, making Paris our objective point. Carriages come at 2:30 p. m. to take us to the depot and we bid good-bye to the hotel people who have been so kind to us and begin our march for the English Channel. We shall go on board a steamer at Folkstone, and land on French soil at Bologne, where we shall again star in a vaudeville act, known as "The Custom House Tragedy."

We are all desperately afraid of the Channel, not because of any danger to life in crossing it, but the boats are usually small, and waves and swell are high, so that even the bravest may expect a siege of "indisposition," during the short voyage. A story is told of a family of four,—father, mother and two little boys. The parents were both in the depths of misery, the boys were well, happy and noisy and were exceedingly annoying to other passengers. The mother with a great effort said feebly: "Father, father, speak to those children." The father opened his eyes languidly, stared vacantly, and said faintly "How-do-you-do?" Eighty miles to the coast, thirty miles across the Channel and one hundred fifty more to Paris, and all this is accomplished before midnight.

The sea is surprisingly smooth for the English Channel, and we are only ninety minutes in crossing! How we do borrow unnecessary trouble. At Bologne, not a piece of baggage is ordered unpacked. The officials take our statements at full face value. So far, I like the French. We reach Paris and from the top of an omnibus we drive up her beautiful streets to our hotel, where we find our baggage and mail already in our rooms. And such rooms! The French people certainly know how to make everything comfortable and homelike. In my rambles so far, I am putting people we meet into four classes. There are first, those who are genuinely glad to see us with no thought of renumeration; then there are those who regard us as curiosities in language and dress. The people of this class feel at liberty to turn and stare at us soberly as we pass. The third class of people feel called upon to regard us as a vaudeville show. They turn around and grin at us and watch us out of sight. Those in the fourth class regard the "American" as a gold mine, and they proceed to stake us off and work us.

We are having a great deal of real fun with our French language. One of our party tried a little on a waiter this morning. He ordered hot water for shaving, and the waiter brought it in a coffee cup with cream in it, and politely stood around for his breakfast "tip."

The Parisians seem glad to see us. They are happy people, and they like the Americans. It does one good to see them enjoy the open air. They live out of doors. Every one is smiling. There is no country in the world where children and the common people may enjoy the freedom of parks and beauty spots as they can in gay Paris The old aristocracy was severely trampled under foot during the French Revolution, and ever since then the French people have guarded their democratic privileges To be sure the French president has a body-guard of one hundred horsemen when he goes out for a drive, but this seems necessary because of frequent attempts on the lives of many continental rulers. Should the president of this republic ever attempt to "put on kingly airs," the uprising would be quick and effective. They had enough of that under the expensive Bourbons, and the French people will stand for no more of it.

Tomorrow we shall visit the old palace of the Bourbon kings, begun by Louis XIII and enlarged by Louis XIV at an expense of nearly $100,000,000 including the fountains and grounds. This palace is, as you know, at Versailles Think of one building large enough to house ten thousand people. Versailles is fourteen miles from Paris. I will tell you about it perhaps in my next letter.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Council Chambers, Sept. 7th 1910.

Council met in adjourned session, President Ellis presiding.

Present Aldermen Andrew, Bamberg, Abel, Billmyre, Ellis, Getzloff, Jakuszeski, Gilmaster, Jackson, Pribbano, Nash, Mosher, Payne and Jeffray. Absent Aldermen Davis and Panter.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

On motion the clerk was instructed to change the report of the sewer committee (of the council meeting of Aug. 12th recommending the construction of a sewer on Freemont street) to not to expend more than $200.00 on same this year. The sidewalk committee to whom was referred the petition of Kruger & Warner Co. and others for cross walks between Kruger & Warner Co's. and M. A. Bogoger's on Second street and Wood County National Bank, M. A. Bogoger's on Nine street reported recommending that the petition be laid over for the reason that improvements will be made on those streets in the near future and the crossings would have to be taken out. On motion the report was adopted.

The street committee to whom was referred the matter of draining the southwest corner of Robinson's property reported recommending that a three foot culvert be put in on Chase street opposite the S. W. corner of the Robinson property and that a ditch be made by plowing over a couple of furrows for a distance of about 15 rods running in a southerly direction to the creek.

On motion the report was accepted and work ordered done.

The street committee to whom was referred the matter of repairing the bicycle path from Theron Lyon's property to 17th ave. south reported recommending that the path be repaired and placed in a passable condition for bicycles.

On motion the report was accepted and work ordered done.

On motion the report of the Finance Committee on the bill of A. L. Fontaine for printing applications for liquor licenses was referred to the Finance Committee to report at the next regular meeting.

There was presented the petition of Edw. I. Philleo, F. S. Gill, E. A. Shea praying your honorable body to lay and construct a 10 inch sewer on Tenth street north between Baker St., and Wylie street a distance of one block.

On motion the petition was referred to the Sewer committee with power to proceed with the work if O. K. There was presented a petition signed by John H. Rickman and 15 others praying your honorable body to lay out, open, construct and maintain a highway for one block being a continuation of Apple street between Ninth and Tenth streets in the 4th ward.

On motion the petition was referred to the street committee.

There was presented a petition signed by W. A. Myers and 23 others praying your honorable body to put in and maintain a street light on Lincoln street where G. street meets said Lincoln street.

On motion the petition was referred to the committee on general business. There was presented a petition signed by Andrew Bronkella and 17 others praying your honorable body to lay out and open up a road commencing at the present termination of the higway at the southeast corner of the S. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 13 T. 22 N. of range 5 east and running thence west a distance of eighty rods to the southwest corner of the S. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of said section 13 and they also agree that the right of way for said road will be deeded to the city without any money consideration upon condition that said highway be opened up as prayed for not later than June 1911.

On motion the petition was referred to the street committee. There was presented an ordinance to repeal section 4 of ordinance No. 125 and ordinance No. 146.

On motion the ordinance was laid on the table.

On motion by unanimous vote the clerk calling the roll the following bills were allowed:

Labor Oak street sewer	$ 16 75
Labor West Side	384 74
Labor East Side	530 94
Labor 17th Ave. sewer	211 60
Labor Waterworks 3rd Ave. S.	453 12
Labor Pump Stations	124 60
Special Police	16 00
E. I. Philleo	91 00
Electric & Water Co., lights	352 85
Sam Parker, noxious weeds	35 75
E. V. Baldwin, labor on toilet at Park	18 60
J. B. Grignon, collecting dog tax	22 75
C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co., freight	153 84
C. & N. W. Ry. Co., frieght	51 77
Mike Lemense, repairing	4 10
Wood County Tel. Co., telephones	9 80
H. N. Deake, labor on waterworks report	3 00
G. R. Foundry Co., castings and labor	13 40
G. R. Foundry Co., catch basins etc.	154 50
Geo. W. Furnell, pump	1 75
Jos. Grain, putting in pump at Park	3 00
Wisconsin Valley Leader, printing	60 64
Henry Goldberg, sprinkling	10 00
A. B. Bever	6 00
First National Bank, Int. O. D.	91 69
Herman Knehl, hauling ashes	1 00
Griesbach Bros., blacksmithing	29 98
John Baker, burying dogs	3 50
E. E Ames, recording deed	60
John Alpine, 160 ft curbing	16 00
Chas Gonger Est., 221 ft. curbing	16 21
John Rasmussen, cement work	86 20
M. N. Weeks, 141 ft. curbing	11 10
G. B. & W. Ry. Co., frieght	29 05
W. A. Marling Lbr. Co., Lbr. and cement	90 48
Centralia Hdw. Co., supplies	50 54
Jos. Wheir, livery	6 00
Johnson & Hill Co., supplies	36 96
Kellogg Bros. Lbr. Co., cement and Lbr.	101 35
J. M. Lessig & Sons, brick	14 00
M. G. Gordon, telegram and livery	1 55
Miss M. McCarthy, Aug. salary	20 00
Registration & Primary Exp's.	308 00
Hersey Mfg. Co., supplies	2 78
South Park Foundry Co.	9 80
Fairbank Morse & Co	83
Hoffman & Billings Mfg. Co.	137 40
Cantwell Printing Co., blanks	3 60
The Massillon Iron & Steel Co.	475 00
W. T. Jones 2nd Est. on reservoir	1070 00
W. T. Jones 1st Est. on Washington Ave. sewer	1577 36

On motion the bills of the Electric & Water Co. for pumping for the months of August and July were referred to the waterworks committee together with Superintendent Pfeiffer and Engineer Philleo and when O. K.'d by the committee the clerk was instructed to pay the same Motion made and carried that the sidewalk committee sell the brick bought from the county at $12 00 per M. and the old cement walk at 4c. per sq. foot.

On motion the matter of cinder walks on 3rd Ave. North was referred to the sidewalk committee.

The Supt. of waterworks report for the year from May 1st 1909 to May 1st 1910 was presented and on motion ordered filed and spread upon the minutes.

Water Works Report, 1909.

May 1, 1909 to April 30, 1910.

To the honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

I herewith submit this the sixteenth annual report for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1910.

Receipts	$ 7625 98
From sale of Motors	304 00
Uncollected dues, City	1031 35
Total	$8961 33

Fire protection free. Schools free. Flushing sewers free. Public buildings free. Public Fountains free.

Disbursements.

Electric & Water Co., pumping	$2882 13
Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co.	17 88
Superintendent's salary	$1200 00
Clerks	60 00
Interest on bonds	2450 00
Repairing and Insurance	148 84
Office expenses, printing, telephone and lights	81 65
Meters	304 00
Total	$7143 47
Water main extension	$2763 84
Water supply extension	6965 82
Total	$9729 66

Water pumped during 1909 109,171,630 gallons. Average daily pumping 299,111 gallons.

Total cost of Waterworks 1908	$114,177 97
Watermain extensions and Wells	9729 66
Stock and tools on hand	1052 20
Total	$125,839 63

Respectfully submitted,
FRED PFEIFFER, Supt

The city treasurer's report for the month of August was presented and on motion ordered filed and spread upon the minutes.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Sept 1, 1910.

To the Honorable mayor and Common Council, city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Gentleman: I hereby respectfully submit the report of my office for the month of August, 1910.

Aug. 1, 1910, Balance in bank	$100 93
Aug. 2, 1910, rec'd from M. G. Gordon, city clerk, dog tax	40 00
Aug. 11, 1910, rec'd from Wm. B. Graves, Merry go round lic.	25 00
Aug. 15, 1910, rec'd from M. G. Gordon, dog license	35 00
Aug. 15, 1910, rec'd from M. G. Gordon, Photo license	1 00
Aug. 15, 1910, rec'd from M. G. Gordon, broken sewer pipe	1 70
Aug. 15, 1910, rec'd from F. W. Calkins, Merry-go-round lic.	25 00
Aug. 10, 1910, rec'd from M. G. Gordon, poor claims	122 75
	$651 41
Orders paid by bank	$399 61
Balance	$251 83
Orders paid and held by bank at close of business Aug. 31, 1910	$10305 71

Respectfully submitted,
SAM CHURCH, City Treas.

On motion council adjourned until Sept. 20th 1910 at 8 o'clock P. M.

M. G. GORDON, Clerk. E. W. ELLIS, President.

The Gratitude Of Elderly People.

Goes out to whatever gives them ease, comfort and strength. Foley Kidney Pills cure kidney and bladder deseases promptly, and give comfort and relief to elderly people. Sold by Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

Safe medicine For Children.

Foley's Honey and Tar is a safe and effective medicene fo, children as it does not contain opiates or harmful drugs. Get only the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar in the yellow package. Sold by Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

HELEN M. GILKEY
TEACHER OF PIANO
Studio 210 south 4th street. Telephone No. 90.

DR. E. L. GRAVES
DENTIST
Office in the MacKinnon Block. Office 'phone 284



To Guess Who It Is—

that carries the highest grade of building materials is easy. Ask any experienced buyer. - - - - - - - -

We Have Everything

that goes to make a substantial building--all of the best quality and at reasonable prices. Call and explain your needs to us. We will fix you up to your satisfaction.

KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

EVERY DOLLAR

you earn and deposit is worth $1.03 at this bank. That may look small, but as you increase the dollars, the interest increases proportionately, and it is surprising how some of our savings accounts have grown by depositors who keep EVERLASTINGLY AT IT. Furthermore, the three percent this bank pays on deposits is more profitable than a "promise" of ten or twelve percent in some questionable investment.

Wood County Nat'l Bank
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Capital and Surplus $200,000.00

2nd WEEK of the GREAT HARVEST SALE

At Johnson & Hill Co. Dept. Stores

WE have decided during our Harvest Sale to give a prize in each department, Saturday, September 17th. The Dry Goods and Clothing Departments offer a special prize, and Saturday, September 24th the Grocery and Shoe Departments have something good. PRIZES to be awarded on each Saturday at Half Past Four in the Afternoon.

Special Prize Offer in Our Dry Goods Department

To the lady bringing in the heaviest dozen of eggs on or before Saturday, September 17, 1910, we will give a nice percale dress pattern and also pay for the eggs.

Special Prize Offer in Our Clothing Department

To the man bringing in the largest ear of corn on or before Saturday, September 17, 1910, we will give a dress shirt, collar and tie as a prize.

Twelve Specials During Our Great Harvest Sale

Yard wide full bleached muslin, per yard only 5½c

Yard wide bleached or unbleached cheese cloth per yard 3½c

Good heavy colored tennis flannel, new patterns a yard 4½c

100 pieces extra heavy tennis flannel, plain colors and fancy patterns, check and stripe .. 9c

60 in. bleached table damask, regular 35c kind, sale per yd 21c

Bleached twilled Lakewood towel ing, per yard 4c

1000 yards of heavy, unbleached all linenCrush, regular 10c yd., .. 6½c

Full 500 count paper of pins at this harvest sale 1c

Machine thread, white and black, at this harvest sale, a spool 2c

Large size hair nets, worth 10c, during harvest sale each 3c

Ladies' sleeveless summer vests, at this harvest sale each 7c

Women's fleece lined, full weight, ribbed vests and drawers, harvest sale 25c

HARVEST SALE IN OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Don't Fail to Call and Look over what we are offering at the lowest possibleprices

Green fruit is scarce, we would advise you to lay in a good supply of DRIED FRUIT. Call and see what we offer

10 pounds granulated sugar **54c** We buy our sugar in car lots, you get the benefit.	Blizzard Flour the Perfect Flour, 49 pound sacks **$1.35** per sack	Canned Salmon, nice pink color **12½c** per can. A great bargain	1 large package Gold Dust, contains 4 pounds, only **18c**
1 large scrubbing brush **8c** each	Holland herring, just imported from Holland **59c** per 12 pound keg	10 pound pail fancy syrup **37c** per pail	Calumet soap, 8 bars for **25c**
Soroso Coffee a pound **18c** The best coffee value in the city. Try it.	3 large boxes parlor matches for **10c** every match perfect	3 packages of Egg o See or E.C. corn flakes for **25c**	Try a can of our baking powder, 1 pound can only **20c** Guaranteed by us
6 water glasses for only **9c**	7 bars Santa Claus soap **25c**	Galvanic or Electric Spark soap, the white soap 6 bars for **25c**	Oil sardines, 3 cans for only **10c**

1 can peas, tomatoes, pumpkins or mustard sardines	**8c** per can
Soda crackers, the very best, always fresh	**8c** a pound or **7½c** by box
Raisins, fancy seedless a pound only	**7½c**
6 white China cups and saucers only	**30c**

Johnson & Hill Co. Department Stores

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL ITEMS.

Miss Hattie Reichel spent Sunday with friends in Necedah.

Dr. W. Merrill and wife visited with friends in Necedah on Satruday.

E. Roenius departed on Monday for Milwaukee to attend the state fair

—See the prize offer in Johnson and Hill's ad this week.

Matt Schiltz and Joe Juneau left for the Milwaukee state fair on Monday.

H. Wasser returned on Saturday from a weeks visit in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Miss Margaret Sullivan of Merrill has been a guest of Miss Agnes Daly the past week.

Mrs. Nels Johnson has been a guest at the Peter Doyle home in Medford the past week.

Peter H Herman departed on Monday for a weeks visit with relatives in Milwaukee.

Dr. Russell Lyon of Wausau was down to hunt chickens a few days during the past week.

Miss Nina Carhart of Panhandle, Texas, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas Carhart.

Will Nobles leaves on Saturday for Valparaiso, Ind., to again take up his studies at the law school.

R. L. Nash departed on Saturday night for Milwaukee and Chicago to be gone several days on business.

Miss Bertha Yandt goes to Milwaukee today to spend a week visiting friends and attending the state fair.

Mrs. L. A. Rossman of Rib Lake, is a guest at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Carlton this week.

—In this weeks ad the Firt National Bank tells how provision has been made for business of a private nature.

Mrs. Frank Willard and son of Madison have been visiting at the home of Dr. A. L. Ridgman during the past week.

Mesdames Matt Schlig and Oliver Trudell departed on Monday morning for a weeks visit with relatives in Milwaukee.

Earl and George Hill and Walter Wood departed on Tuesday for Ripon where they will attend college the ensuing year.

Verne Ramsey, who has been employed in Detroit since last January, returned home last week to visit his parents for a time.

Wm. A. Hamm of Rudolph, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Thursday while in the city on business.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Reichel left on Tuesday for Milwaukee to visit with relatives and attend the state fair the remainder of the week.

W. H. Guilford, principal of the schools at Nekoosa, was in the city on Thursday on business. The Tribune acknowledges a pleasant call.

Mrs. John Hollmueller and sister Miss Katie Hamm and Mrs Joe Tracy departed on Monday for a weeks visit at the state fair and Waukesha.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Mead left on Monday for Milwaukee and Chicago where they expect to spend several days taking in the sights

Frank Brown and B. A. Deeter of Fond du Lac, conductors on the North western road, spent several days past in this city engaged in hunting chickens.

—Johnson and Hill's are offering a special prize during harvest sale this week. See their ad.

Mrs. Archie McMillan left on Tuesday for Pine River to visit her father, who has been in very poor health of late, the old gentleman being 93 years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Chambers departed for their home in Canada on Thursday after spending two months in the city visiting with their sons, A. I. and W. R. Chambers.

Mrs. Matt Carey spent Monday at Cranmoor looking after her cranberry marsh and visiting her husband who is running a store on Gaynor's marsh for Johnson and Hill Co.

Misses Lida M. Pratt and Inez Cummings of Plainfield, who have been spending several days with Miss Bertha Yandt and Dr. A. L. Ridgman, returned home today.

—Glenwood addition, adjoining the Neitzel farm, below Riverview hospital, lots are level, high and dry, good water, best of neighborhood, main road, daily mail. Your choice of lots at $40. Extra good lots at $38 Easy terms. See Geo. N. Wood, owner

"Can be depended upon" is an expression we all like to hear, and when it is used in connection with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy it means that it never fails to cure diarrhoea, dysentery or bowel complaints. It is pleasant to take and equally valuable for children and adults. Sold by all dealers.

Mrs. Harvey Eimerman and children departed on Friday for Los Angeles, Cal., where she will spend the winter with her parents. Mr. Eimerman accompanied them as far as Chicago, returning Saturday morning.

Bat Pasano, one of the city teamsters, had one of his legs severely bruised one day last week by being struck by a piece of curbing which he was pulling loose with his team. Mr. Pasano has been laid up since the accident.

Dave Woodruff, Jr., secretary of the Vesper Wood Mfg. Co. at Vesper, was a business visitor in the city on Saturday, and found time to make this office a pleasant all. Mr. Woodruff reports the company's business incresing rapidly, especially in the silos, of which they have sold a large number this fall.

Ed. Fahl delivered a carload of silos at Rudolph and one to Junction City on Saturday, which he has sold to farmers in the surrounding country the past month. The Veper Wood Mfg. Co. has sold a large number of silos in this locality and it will be but a few years before every progressive farmer around here will be supplied with one.

Not a minute should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. Sold by all dealers.

Mrs. D. McVicar of Vesper was in the city shopping on Friday.

Mrs. A. B. Sutor departed on Monday for a weeks visit with relatives in Milwaukee.

—Don't take chances when H. W. Barker's Cough Remedy will cure you. Johnson & Hill Co.

H. Kristofske has accepted a position as deliveryman for the Wells-Fargo Express Co.

Mrs. John Boothke and children left on Saturday for a visit with her parents at Waukesha.

Misses Elida and Amanda Lambert attended the Marathon County Fair at Wausau on Thursday.

John Levendowskie has sold his farm in the town of Sigel, Wis., to Wm. Crossland for $6000.

Dr. J. A. Jackson and Fred Plitz of Rudolph, were in the city on Saturday to attend the ball game.

Mrs. Chas. Dixon and children departed on Saturday for a weeks visit with her sister at Hillsboro.

George Booth of Marshfield spent several days in the city the past week hunting chickens with C. E Boles.

Emmett McCarthy sold a house and lot last week on Grand Ave. to Jasper Jensen. Consideration $1000.

Misses Dora and Jessie Goodman and Emma Kerulin returned on Tuesday from a visit of several days in Wausau.

Mrs. John Lundgren of the town of Rudolph, was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday while in the city shopping.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Jones of Huron, S. D., spent several days in the city last week visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Fay.

Miss Lettie Ayers has resigned her position as piano player and singer at the Grand theatre, and has gone to her home at Pittsville.

Postmaster R. A. MacDonald spent several days in Eau Claire the latter part of the past week attending a state convention of Wisconsin postmasters.

John Possley of Biron was in the city on Monday. John reports that he and three friends succeeded in bagging 23 prairie chickens the first two days of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Baxter of the town of Hansen, were in the city last Wednesday looking after some business matters. The Tribune office acknowledges a pleasant call.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ludewig of Pittsville passed thru the city on Monday on their way home from Merrill where they had been to attend the funeral of Michael Meagher.

Clarence Jackson leaves the latter part of the week for a visit with relatives in the southern part of the state after which he will enter upon his second year at the Wisconsin University.

Sam Moberg of Merrill spent Thursday and Friday in the city greeting his numerous friends about town. Sam holds a responsible position as engineer with the Merrill Paper Co., and is prospering in his new home.

The city of Tomah will vote on the question of high license at a special election on Sept. 20th. Tomah is dry at present, but there seems to be a general impression that it will not remain so. The vote will be on $200 or $800 license.

Claus Johnson of the town of Sigel returned last week from Chicago, where he had been a patient in one of the hospitals for six weeks having submitted to an operation for stomach trouble. Mr. Johnson returned home feeling much better.

Leon Leroux returned the latter part of the week from Oshkosh where he had been to consult Dr. Oviatt regarding his health. Dr. Oviatt diagnosed his case as appendicitis and Mr. Leroux will submit to an operation in the near future.

The Street Railway Company has put in plank crossings at First Avenue where considerable trouble has been encountered in keeping the road in good condition. It is an improvement that is appreciated by all who have to drive about the city.

E. S. Renne of Hampton, Iowa, spent several days in the city last week with friends and relatives. Mr. Renne had been at Minneapolis attending the state fair. He reports everything lovely in his new home and is enjoying good health.

A party consisting of Mrs. Chas. F. Farrar and Miss Grace Fitch of Chicago, Mrs. Henry Fitch of Nekoosa and Miss Carolie Fitch and J. W. Fitch of Cranmoor were in the city on Monday on their way home from Madison where they had been by auto. They report a very pleasant trip and fairly good roads all the distance.

Sparta is considering the project of having a "white way" along the main business street for two or three blocks. That is a system of illumination by electric curb lights, which is in vogue in many cities. It is under consideration by the Citizens' Club and the city council, but the large expense seems to stand in the way of its adoption at present.

Marshfield News:—A mounted moose head, one of the finest and largest specimens ever seen here was received the past week by C. E. Blodgett from his old friend William Scott of Port Arthur, who killed the animal. The specimen is perfect, the huge head being surmounted by a pair of antlers of prodigious size. The moose is a rare animal and a trophy of this kind is a great rarity and therefore highly prized by Mr. Blodgett. He has given it a prominent place in the cigar room of the hotel annex.

Peter M. Hoffman, L. M. Featherstone of Chicago, C. Mills, J. W. Koenig and Mr. Hall of Des Plaines, Ill., Herman Kruse of Green Bay, and Messrs. Fred and Andrew Mosher and Sandy Bender of this city, composed a hunting party who have been hunting prairie chickens the past week in the vicinity of Blueberry Ridge.

Your complexion as well as your temper is rendered miserable by a disordered liver. By taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets you can improve both. Sold by all dealers.

London, July 4
By M. H. Jackson

We have passed a "Sane Fourth." So far as I can learn, only one little fire cracker was exploded in the city of London, and only one of us was present at the celebration. In my room on the 5th floor is a pretty little fire place, and up in the chimney where no one but me could hear it, I touched off a cracker which I had brought with me for the purpose. It was a good one, "not one o' yer sissera," and it was well fired. Not a person except me heard it.

Tomorrow we leave London for Paris.

The Tower of London.

Just the little word "Jane" cut in the stone wall of a dungeon cell in the tower tells one of the saddest stories of that prison. It was inscribed by Lady Jane Grey during her imprisonment preceding her execution. Jane was the eldest daughter of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk. She married Guilford Dudley, whose father, John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, placed her on the throne of England. The poor girl did her best to persuade them not to make her queen. She reigned eleven days, was captured by Mary and thrown into the tower. From her cell the beautiful shrinking girl was led to the scaffold outside. The guides took us out to the spot where the execution took place. On the same spot were executed Lord Hastings, Queen Anne Boleyn, Queen Katherine Howard, Jane Viscountess Rockford, Robert Devereaux and many others equally well known in English history. We were sick at heart after our visit to the Tower and for one I never want to see it again. The hundreds of stone inscriptions made by prisoners, the staircase under which the two little princes were hidden after being cruelly murdered, the Traitors' Gate, the Bloody Tower, if their stories could only be forgotten! After visiting the Egyptian "mummy" department at the British Museum, and the Tower immediately afterward, I assure you I was glad to get out to see a crowd of kind-hearted Englishmen again.

The Tower itself was first built as a federal castle. The moat is still there, and there are at least two portcullises still in place over the gateways. Many of the walls and towers are still standing that were first built by William the Conqueror in 1078.

There are numerous exhibits of implements of war found here, from the battle-ax up to firearms. Every known device used in wars by the English may be found here.

Westminister Abbey.

It took five hundred years to build it, and there was a church on the present site built by Edward the Confessor. Edward died a few days after it was dedicated, Dec. 28, 1065.

The Abbey is closely associated with English history. On this spot the beloved Edward the Confessor was buried, and long afterward Edward III chose the Abbey as his burial place that his body might be near that of the former Edward. Since then Westminister Abbey has been for a long period the burial place of kings, statesmen, poets, warriors, and churchmen. Pitt and Gladstone are buried here. Newton, Chaucer, Dryden,—we cannot name them all. Then too, there are memorials erected to the memory of great and good men who are buried elsewhere. Among these we find a beautiful bust of our own Longfellow erected by English admirers.

Sunday I attended church at the Abbey and the usher gave me a seat near the poet's corner and within a few feet of the Longfellow memorial. I wish you could have heard the organ and the choir and the preaching. It was an experience not soon to be forgotten.

St. Pauls Cathedral.

In the crypt under the cathedral is buried the "Great Duke," the hero of Waterloo, with Lord Nelson, the hero at Trafalgar. Landseer, the painter and Benjamin West are here, and David Livingstone the great African explorer and missionary.

The evening service at St. Paul's was impressive amid such surroundings, especially so, as the theme of the evening was "Sacrifice."

Never has so much of sight seeing and real work been crowded into one week, and now although the work is unfinished, as it must of necessity be with so large a subject, we are packed up and ready for our invasion of France, making Paris our objective point. Carriages come at 2:30 p. m. to take us to the depot and we bid good-bye to the hotel people who have been so kind to us and begin our march for the English Channel. We shall go on board a steamer at Folkstone, and land on French soil at Bologne, where we shall again star in a vaudeville act, known as "The Custom House Tragedy."

We are all desperately afraid of the Channel, not because of any danger to life in crossing it, but the boats are usually small, and waves and swell are high, so that even the bravest may expect a siege of "indisposition," during the short voyage. A story is told of a family of four,—father, mother and two little boys. The parents were both in the depths of misery, the boys were well, happy and noisy and were exceedingly annoying to other passengers. The mother with a great effort said feebly: "Father, father, speak to those children." The father opened his eyes languidly, stared vacantly, and said faintly "How-do-you-do?" Eighty miles to the coast, thirty miles across the Channel and one hundred fifty more to Paris, and all this is accomplished before midnight.

The sea is surprisingly smooth for the English Channel, and we are only ninety minutes in crossing! How we do borrow unnecessary trouble. At Bologne, not a piece of baggage is ordered unpacked. The officials take our statements at full face value. So far, I like the French. We reach Paris and from the top of an omnibus we drive up her beautiful streets to our hotel, where we find our baggage and mail already in our rooms. And such rooms! The French people certainly know how to make everything comfortable and homelike. In my rambles so far, I am putting people we meet into four classes. There are first, those who are genuinely glad to see us with no thought of renumeration; then there are those who regard us as curiosities in language and dress. The people of this class feel at liberty to turn and stare at us soberly as we pass. The third class of people feel called upon to regard us as a vaudeville show. They turn around and grin at us and watch us out of sight. Those in the fourth class regard the "American" as a gold mine, and they proceed to stake us off and work us.

We are having a great deal of real fun with our French language. One of our party tried a little on a waiter this morning. He ordered hot water for shaving, and the waiter brought it in a coffee cup with cream in it, and politely stood around for his breakfast "tip."

The Parisians seem glad to see us. They are happy people, and they like the Americans. It does one good to see them enjoy the open air. They live out of doors. Every one is smiling. There is no country in the world where children and the common people may enjoy the freedom of parks and beauty spots as they can in gay Paris The old aristocracy was severely trampled under foot during the French Revolution, and ever since then the French people have guarded their democratic privileges. To be sure the French president has a body-guard of one hundred horsemen when he goes out for a drive, but this seems necessary because of frequent attempts on the lives of many continental rulers. Should the president of this republic ever attempt to "put on kingly airs," the uprising would be quick and effective. They had enough of that under the expensive Bourbons, and the French people will stand for no more of it.

Tomorrow we shall visit the old palace of the Bourbon kings, begun by Louis XIII and enlarged by Louis XIV at an expense of nearly $100,000,000 including the fountains and grounds. This palace is, as you know, at Versailles Think of one building large enough to house ten thousand people. Versailles is fourteen miles from Paris. I will tell you about it perhaps in my next letter.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Council Chambers, Sept. 7th 1910.

Council met in adjourned session, President Ellis presiding.

Present Aldermen Andrew, Bamberg, Abel, Billmyre, Ellis, Getzloff, Lukaseski, Gilmaster, Jackson, Pribbano, Nash, Mosher, Payne and Jeffrey. Absent Aldermen Davis and Panter.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

On motion the clerk was instructed to change the report of the sewer committee (of the council meeting of Aug. 12th recommending the construction of a sewer on Freemont street) to not to expend more than $200.00 on same this year. The sidewalk committee to whom was referred the petition of Kruger & Warner Co. and others for cross walks between Kruger & Warner Co's. and M. A. Bogoger's on Second street and Wood County National Bank, M. A. Bogoger's on Nine street reported recommending that the petition be laid over for the reason that improvements will be made on those streets in the near future and the crossings would have to be taken out. On motion the report was adopted.

The street committee to whom was referred the matter of draining the southwest corner of Robinson's property reported recommending that a three foot culvert be put in on Chase street opposite the S. W. corner of the Robinson property and that a ditch be made by plowing over a couple of furrows for a distance of about 15 rods running in a southerly direction to the creek.

On motion the report was accepted and work ordered done.

The street committee to whom was referred the matter of repairing the bicycle path from Theron Lyon's property to 17th ave. south reported recommending that the path be repaired and placed in a passable condition for bicycles.

On motion the report was accepted and work ordered done.

On motion the report of the Finance Committee on the bill of A. L. Fontaine for printing applications for liquor licenses was referred to the Finance Committee to report at the next regular meeting.

There was presented the petition of Edw. I. Philleo, F. S. Gill, E. A. Shea praying your honorable body to lay and construct a 10 inch sewer on Tenth street north between Baker St., and Wylie street a distance of one block.

On motion the petition was referred to the Sewer committee with power to proceed with the work if O. K. There was presented a petition signed by John H. Rickman and 15 others praying your honorable body to lay out, open, construct and maintain a highway for one block being a continuation of Apple street between Ninth and Tenth streets in the 4th ward.

On motion the petition was referred to the street committee.

There was presented a petition signed by W. A. Myers and 23 others praying your honorable body to put in and maintain a street light on Lincoln street where G. street meets said Lincoln street.

On motion the petition was referred to the committee on general business. There was presented a petition signed by Andrew Bronkella and 17 others praying your honorable body to lay out and open up a road commencing at the present termination of the higway at the southeast corner of the S. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 13 T. 22 N. of range 5 east and running thence west a distance of eighty rods to the southwest corner of the S. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of said section 13 and they also agree that the right of way for said road will be deeded to the city without any money consideration upon condition that said highway be opened up as prayed for not later than June 1911.

On motion the petition was referred to the street committee. There was presented an ordinance to repeal section 4 of ordinance No. 125 and ordinance No. 146.

On motion the ordinance was laid on the table.

On motion by unanimous vote the clerk calling the roll the following bills were allowed:

Labor Oak street sewer	$ 16 75
Labor West Side	384 74
Labor East Side	530 94
Labor 17th Ave. sewer	211 60
Labor Waterworks 3rd Ave. S.	453 12
Labor Pump Stations	124 00
Special Police	16 00
E. I. Philleo	91 00
Electric & Water Co., lights	352 85
Sam Parker, noxious weeds	35 75
E. V. Baldwin, labor on toilet at Park	18 60
J. B. Grignon, collecting dog tax	22 75
C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co., frieght	153 84
C. & N. W. Ry. Co., frieght	51 77
Mike Leimense, repairing	4 10
Wood County Tel. Co., telephones	9 80
H. N. Deake, labor on waterworks report	3 00
G. R. Foundry Co., castings and labor	13 48
G. R. Foundry Co., catch basins etc	154 50
Geo. W. Purnell, pump	1 75
Jos. Grain, putting in pump at Park	3 00
Wiconsin Valley Leader, printing	60 64
Henry Goldberg, sprinkling	10 00
A. B. Bever	6 00
First National Bank, Int. O. D.	91 69
Herman Kuehl, hauling ashes	1 00
Griesbach Bros., blacksmithing	29 98
John Baker, burying dogs	3 50
E. E. Ames, recording deed	60
John Alpine, 160 ft. curbing	16 00
Chas. Gouger Est., 221 ft. curbing	16 21
John Rasmussen, cement work	86 90
M. N. Weeks, 141 ft. curbing	14 10
G. B. & W. Ry. Co., frieght	29 05
W. A. Marling Lbr. Co., Lbr. and cement	90 48
Centralia Hdw. Co., supplies	50 54
Jos. Wheir, livery	6 00
Johnson & Hill Co., supplies	36 96
Kellogg Bros. Lbr. Co., cement and Lbr.	104 35
J. M. Lessig & Sons, brick	14 00
M. G. Gordon, telegram and livery	1 55
Miss M. McCarthy, Aug. salary	20 00
Registration & Primary Exp's.	308 00
Hersey Mfg. Co., supplies	2 78
South Park Foundry Co.	9 90
Fairbank Morse & Co.	83
Hoffman & Billings Mfg. Co.	137 40
Cantwell Printing Co., blanks	3 60
The Massillon Iron & Steel Co.	475 00
W. T. Jones 2nd Est. on reservoir	1070 00
W. T. Jones 1st Est. on Washington Ave. sewer	1577 36

On motion the bills of the Electric & Water Co. for pumping for the months of August and July were referred to the waterworks committee together with Superintendent Pfeiffer and Engineer Philleo and when O. K.'d by the committee the clerk was instructed to pay the same Motion made and carried that the sidewalk committee sell the brick bought from the county at $12.00 per M. and the old cement walk at 4c. per sq. foot.

On motion the matter of cinder walks on 3rd Ave. North was referred to the sidewalk committee.

The Supt. of waterworks report for the year from May 1st 1909 to May 1st 1910 was presented and on motion ordered filed and spread upon the minutes.

Water Works Report, 1909.
May 1, 1909 to April 30, 1910.

To the honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

I herewith submit this the sixteenth annual report for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1910.

Receipts	$ 7625 98
From sale of Meters	304 00
Uncollected dues, City	1031 35
Total	$8961 33

Fire protection free. Schools free. Flushing sewers free. Public buildings free. Public Fountains free.

Disbursements.

Electric & Water Co., pumping	$2882 13
Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co.	17 88
Superintendent's salary	$1200 00
Clerks	69 00
Interest on bonds	$450 00
Repairing and insurance	118 81
Office expenses, printing, telephone and lights	81 65
Meters	304 00
Total	$7123 47
Water main extension	$2763 64
Water supply extension	6965 82
Total	$9729 46

Water pumped during 1909, 104,171,620 gallons. Average daily pumping 299,111 gallons.

Total cost of Waterworks 1908	$114,477 97
Watermain extensions and Wells	9729 46
Stock and tools on hand	1632 20
Total	$125,839 63

Respectfully submitted,
FRED PHEIFFER, Supt.

The city treasurer's report for the month of August was presented and on motion ordered filed and spread upon the minutes.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Sept. 1, 1910.

To the Honorable mayor and Common Council, city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Gentleman:—I hereby respectfully submit the report of my office for the month of August, 1910.

Aug. 1, 1910, Balance in bank	$400 99
Aug. 2, 1910, rec'd from M. G. Gordon, city clerk, dog tax	40 00
Aug. 11, 1910, rec'd from Wm. B. Grayes, Merry-go-round lic.	25 00
Aug. 15, 1910, rec'd from M. G. Gordon, dog license	35 00
Aug. 15, 1910, rec'd from M. G. Gordon, Photo license	1 00
Aug. 15, 1910, rec'd from M. G. Gordon, broken sewer pipe	1 50
Aug. 15, 1910, rec'd from F. W. Calkins, Merry-go-round lic.	25 00
Aug. 16, 1910, rec'd from M. G. Gordon, poor claims	122 75
	$651 44
Orders paid by bank	$399 61
Balance	$251 83
Orders paid and held by bank at close of business Aug. 31, 1910	$19367 74

Respectfully submitted,
SAM CHURCH, City Treas.

On motion council adjourned until Sept. 20th 1910 at 8 o'clock P. M.

M. G. GORDON, Clerk. E. W. ELLIS, President.

The Gratitude Of Elderly People.

Goes out to whatever gives them ease, comfort and strength. Foley Kidney Pills cure kidney and bladder deseases promptly, and give comfort and relief to elderly people. Sold by Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

Safe medicine For Children.

Foley's Honey and Tar is a safe and effective medicene fo, children as it does not contain opiates or harmful drugs. Get only the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar in the yellow package. Sold by Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

HELEN M. GILKEY
TEACHER OF PIANO
Studio 210 south 4th street. Telephone No. 93.

DR. E. L. GRAVES
DENTIST
Office in the MacKinnon Block. Office 'phone 254



To Guess Who It Is—

that carries the highest grade of building materials is easy. Ask any experienced buyer. - - - - - - -

We Have Everything

that goes to make a substantial building--all of the best quality and at reasonable prices. Call and explain your needs to us. We will fix you up to your satisfaction.

KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

EVERY DOLLAR

you earn and deposit is worth $1.03 at this bank. That may look small, but as you increase the dollars, the interest increases proportionately, and it is surprising how some of our savings accounts have grown by depositors who keep EVERLASTINGLY AT IT. Furthermore, the three percent this bank pays on deposits is more profitable than a "promise" of ten or twelve percent in some questionable investment.

Wood County Nat'l Bank
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Capital and Surplus $200,000.00

2nd WEEK of the GREAT HARVEST SALE
At Johnson & Hill Co. Dept. Stores

WE have decided during our Harvest Sale to give a prize in each department, Saturday, September 17th. The Dry Goods and Clothing Departments offer a special prize, and Saturday, September 24th the Grocery and Shoe Departments have something good. PRIZES to be awarded on each Saturday at Half Past Four in the Afternoon.

Special Prize Offer in Our Dry Goods Department

To the lady bringing in the heaviest dozen of eggs on or before Saturday, September 17, 1910, we will give a nice percale dress pattern and also pay for the eggs.

Special Prize Offer in Our Clothing Department

To the man bringing in the largest ear of corn on or before Saturday, September 17, 1910, we will give a dress shirt, collar and tie as a prize.

Twelve Specials During Our Great Harvest Sale

Yard wide full bleached muslin, per yard only 5½c

Yard wide bleached or unbleached cheese cloth per yard 3½c

Good heavy colored tennis flannel, new patterns a yard 4½c

100 pieces extra heavy tennis flannel, plain colors and fancy patterns, check and stripe .. 9c

60 in. bleached table damask, regular 35c kind, sale per yd 21c

Bleached twilled Lakewood towel ing, per yard 4c

1000 yards of heavy, unbleached all linenCrash, regular 10c yd., .. 6½c

Full 500 count paper of pins at this harvest sale 1c

Machine thread, white and black, at this harvest sale, a spool 2c

Large size hair nets, worth 10c, during harvest sale each 3c

Ladies' sleeveless summer vests, at this harvest sale each 7c

Women's fleece lined, fall weight, ribbed vests and drawers, harvest sale 25c

HARVEST SALE IN OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Don't Fail to Call and Look over what we are offering at the lowest possibleprices

Green fruit is scarce, we would advise you to lay in a good supply of DRIED FRUIT. Call and see what we offer

10 pounds granulated sugar **54c** We buy our sugar in car lots, you get the benefit.	Blizzard Flour the Perfect Flour, 49 pound sacks **$1.35** per sack	Canned Salmon, nice pink color **12½c** per can. A great bargain	1 large package Gold Dust, contains 4 pounds, only **18c**	1 can peas, tomatoes, pumpkins or mustard sardines **8c** per can
1 large scrubbing brush **8c** each	Holland herring, just imported from Holland **59c** per 12 pound keg	10 pound pail fancy syrup. **37c** per pail	Calumet soap, 8 bars for **25c**	Soda crackers, the very best, always fresh **8c** a pound or **7½c** by box
Soroso Coffee a pound **18c** The best coffee value in the city. Try it.	3 large boxes parlor matches for **10c** every match perfect	3 packages of Egg o See or E.C. corn flakes for **25c**	Try a can of our baking powder, 1 pound can only **20c** Guaranteed by us	Raisins, fancy seedless a pound only **7½c**
6 water glasses for only **9c**	7 bars Santa Claus soap **25c**	Galvanic or Electric Spark soap, the white soap 6 bars for **25c**	Oil sardines, 3 cans for only **10c**	6 white China cups and saucers only **30c**

Johnson & Hill Co. Department Stores

STANDS STRONGLY FOR CONSERVATION

President Taft's Address Before Congress at St. Paul.

DANGER IN CONTINUED WASTE

Chief Executive Outlines Plans Which He Believes Should Be Adopted—Statistics Make Speech Comprehensive to Hearers.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 5.—President Taft delivered his long-expected speech before the National Conservation congress here today. Substantially it was as follows:

Gentlemen of the National Conservation Congress:

Conservation as an economic and political term has come to mean the preservation of our natural resources for economical use, so as to secure the greatest good to the greatest number.

The danger to the state and to the people at large from the waste and dissipation of our national wealth is not one which quickly impresses itself on the people of the older communities, because its most obvious instances do not occur in their neighborhood, while in the newer part of the country the sympathy with expansion and development is so strong that the danger is scoffed at or ignored. Among scientific men and thoughtful observers, however, the danger has always been present, but it needed some one to bring home the crying need for a remedy of this evil so as to impress itself on the public mind and lead to the formation of public opinion and action by the representatives of the people. Theodore Roosevelt took up this task in the last two years of his second administration, and well did he perform it.

As president of the United States I have, as it were, inherited this policy, and I rejoice in my heritage. I prize my high opportunity to do all that an executive can do to help a great people realize a great national ambition. For conservation is national. It affects every man of us, every woman, every child. What I can do in the cause I shall do, not as president of a party, but as president of the whole people. Conservation is not a question of politics, or of factions, or of persons. It is a question that affects the vital welfare of all of us—of our children and our children's children. I urge that no good can come from meetings of this sort unless we ascribe to those who take part in them, and who are apparently striving worthily in the cause, all proper motives, and unless we judicially consider every measure or method proposed with a view to its effectiveness in achieving our common purpose, and wholly without regard to who proposes it or who will claim the credit for its adoption. The problems are of very great difficulty and call for the calmest consideration and clearest foresight. Many of the questions presented have phases that are new in this country, and it is possible that in their solution we may have to attempt first one way and then another. What I wish to emphasize, however, is that a satisfactory conclusion can only be reached promptly if we avoid acrimony, imputations of bad faith, and political controversy.

The public domain of the government of the United States, including all the cessions from those of the thirteen states that made cessions to the United States and including Alaska, amounted in all to about 1,800,000,000 acres. Of this there is left as purely government property outside of Alaska something like 700,000,000 of acres. Of this the national forest reserves in the United States proper embrace 144,000,000 acres. The rest is largely mountain or arid country, offering some opportunity for agriculture by dry farming and by reclamation, and containing metals as well as coal, phosphates, oils, and natural gas. Then the government owns many tracts of land lying along the margins of streams that have water power, the use of which is necessary in the conversion of the power into electricity and its transmission.

I shall divide my discussion under the heads of (1) agricultural lands; (2) mineral lands that is, lands containing metalliferous minerals; (3) forest lands; (4) coal lands, (5) oil and gas lands; and (6) phosphate lands.

Agricultural Lands.

Our land laws for the entry of agricultural lands are now as follows:

The original homestead law, with the requirements of residence and cultivation for five years, much more strictly enforced than ever before.

The enlarged homestead act, applying to nonirrigable lands only, requiring five years' residence and continuous cultivation of one-fourth of the area.

The desert-land act, which requires on the part of the purchaser the ownership of a water right and thorough reclamation of the land by irrigation, and the payment of $1.25 per acre.

The donation or Carey act, under which the state selects the land and provides for its reclamation, and the title vests in the settler who resides upon the land and cultivates it and pays the cost of the reclamation.

The national reclamation homestead law, requiring five years' residence and cultivation by the settler on the land irrigated by the government, and payment by him to the government of the cost of the reclamation.

The present congress passed a bill of great importance, severing the ownership of coal by the government in the ground from the surface and permitting homestead entries upon the surface of the land, which, when perfected, give the settler the right to farm the surface, while the coal beneath the surface is retained in ownership by the government and may be disposed of by it under other laws.

There is no crying need for radical reform in the methods of disposing of what are really agricultural lands. The present laws have worked well. The enlarged homestead law has encouraged the successful farming of lands in the semi-arid regions. Of course the teachings of the agricultural department as to how these subarid lands may be treated and the soil preserved for useful culture are of the very essence of conservation. Then conservation of agricultural lands is shown in the reclamation of arid lands by irrigation and I should devote a few words to what the government has done and is doing in this regard.

Reclamation.

By the reclamation act a fund has been created of the proceeds of the public lands of the United States with which to construct works for storing great bodies of water at proper altitudes from which, by a suitable system of canals and ditches, the water is to be distributed over the arid and subarid lands of the government to be sold to settlers at a price sufficient to pay for the improvements. Primarily, the projects are and must be for the improvement of public lands. Incidentally, where private land is also within reach of the water supply, the furnishing at cost or profit of this water to private owners by the government is held by the federal court of appeals not to be a usurpation of power. But certainly this ought not to be done except from surplus water, not needed for government land. The total sum already accumulated in the reclamation fund is $[illegible], and of that all but $[illegible] has been expended. It became very clear to congress at its last session, from the statements made by experts, that these projects could not be promptly completed with the balance remaining on hand or with the funds likely to accrue in the near future. It was found, moreover, that there are many settlers who have been led into taking up lands with the hope and understanding of having water furnished in a short time, who are left in a most distressing situation. I recommended to congress that authority be given to the secretary of the interior to issue bonds in anticipation of the assured earnings by the projects, so that the projects, worthy and feasible, might be promptly completed, and the settlers might be relieved from their present inconvenience and hardship. In authorizing the issue of these projects, congress limited the application of their proceeds to those projects which a board of army engineers, to be appointed by the president, should examine and determine to be feasible and worthy of completion. The board has been appointed and soon will make its report.

Suggestions have been made that the United States ought to aid in the drainage of swamp lands belonging to the states or private owners, because, if drained, they would be exceedingly valuable for agriculture and contribute to the general welfare by extending the area of cultivation. I deprecate the agitation in favor of such legislation. It is inviting the general government into contribution from its treasury toward enterprises that should be conducted either by private capital or at the instance of the state. In these days there is a disposition to look too much to the federal government for everything. I am liberal in the construction of the Constitution with reference to federal power, but I am firmly convinced that the only safe course for us to pursue is to hold fast to the limitations of the Constitution and to regard as sacred the powers of the states. We have made wonderful progress and at the same time have preserved with judicial exactness the restrictions of the Constitution. There is an easy way in which the Constitution can be violated by congress without judicial hindrance, to-wit, by appropriations from the national treasury for unconstitutional purposes. It will be a sorry day for this country if the time ever comes when our fundamental compact shall be habitually disregarded in this manner.

Mineral Lands.

By mineral lands I mean those lands bearing metals, or what are called metalliferous minerals. The rules of ownership and disposition of these lands were first fixed by custom in the west, and then were embodied in the law, and they have worked, on the whole, so fairly and well that I do not think it is wise to attempt to change or better them.

Forest Lands.

Nothing can be more important in the matter of conservation than the treatment of our forest lands. It was probably the ruthless destruction of forests in the older states that first called attention to a halt in the waste of our resources. This was recognized by congress by an act authorizing the executive to reserve from entry and set aside public timber lands as national forests. Speaking generally, there has been reserved of the existing forests about seventy per cent. of all the timber lands of the government. Within these forests (including 26,000,000 acres in two forests in Alaska) are 192,-000,000 of acres, of which 166,000,000 of acres are in the United States proper and include within their boundaries something like 22,000,000 of acres that belong to the state or to private individuals. We have then, excluding Alaska forests, a total of about 144,000,000 acres of forests belonging to the government which is being treated in accord with the principles of scientific forestry.

The government timber in this country amounts to only one fourth of all the timber, the rest being in private ownership. Only three per cent. of that which is in private ownership is looked after properly and treated according to modern rules of forestry. The usual destructive waste and neglect continues in the remainder of the forests owned by private persons and corporations. It is estimated that fire alone destroys $50,000,-000 worth of timber a year. The management of forests not on public land is beyond the jurisdiction of the federal government. If anything can be done by law it must be done by the state legislatures. I believe that it is within their constitutional power to require the enforcement of regulations in the general public interest, as to fire and other causes of waste in the management of forests owned by private individuals and corporations.

I have shown sufficiently the conditions as to federal forestry to indicate that no further legislation is needed at the moment except an increase in the fire protection to national forests and an act vesting the executive with full power to make forest reservations in every state where government land is timber-covered, or where the land is needed for forestry purposes.

Coal Lands.

The next subject, and one most important for our consideration, is the disposition of the coal lands in the United States and in Alaska. First, as to those in the United States. At the beginning of this administration they were classified coal lands amounting to 5,476,000 acres, and there were withdrawn from entry for purposes of classification 17,-867,000 acres. Since that time there have been withdrawn by my order from entry for classification 77,648,000 acres, making a total withdrawal of 95,515,000 acres. Meantime, of the acres thus withdrawn, 11,371,000 have been classified and found not to contain coal, and have been restored to agricultural entry, and 4,350,000 acres have been classified as coal lands; while 79,788,000 acres remain withdrawn from entry and await classification. In addition 336,000 acres have been classified as coal lands without prior withdrawal, thus increasing the classified coal lands to 10,168,000 acres.

Under the laws providing for the disposition of coal lands, the minimum price at which lands are permitted to be sold is $10 an acre; but the secretary of the interior has the power to fix a maximum price and sell at that price. By the first regulations governing appraisal, approved April 8, 1907, the minimum was $10, as provided by law, and the maximum was $100, and the highest price actually placed upon any land sold was $75. Under the new regulations, adopted April 10, 1909, the maximum price was increased to $300, except in regions where there are large mines, where no maximum limit is fixed and the price is determined by the estimated tons of coal to the acre. The highest price fixed for any land under this regulation has been $609. The appraisal value of the lands classified as coal lands and valued under the new and old regulations is shown to be as follows: 4,303,921 acres, valued under the old regulations at $77,644,329, an average of $18 an acre; and 5,864,702 acres classified and valued under the new regulation at $394,-203,242, or a total of 10,168,623 acres, valued at $471,847,571.

For the year ending March 31, 1909, 227 coal entries were made, embracing an area of 35,331 acres, which sold for $963,-020.40. For the year ending March 31, 1910, there were 176 entries, embracing an area of 23,413 acres, which sold for $605,-913; and down to August, 1910, there were but 17 entries, with an area of 1,720 acres, which sold for $33,910.60, making a disposition of the coal lands in the last two years of about 60,000 acres for $1,205,000.

The present congress, as already said, has separated the surface of coal lands, either classified or withdrawn for classification, from the coal beneath, so as to permit at all times homestead entries upon the surface of lands useful for agriculture and to reserve the ownership in the coal to the government. The question which remains to be considered is whether the existing law for the sale of the coal in the ground should continue in force or be repealed and a new method of disposition adopted. Under the present law the absolute title in the coal beneath the surface passes to the grantee of the government. The price fixed is upon an estimated amount of the tons of coal per acre beneath the surface, and the prices are fixed so that the earnings will only be a reasonable profit upon the amount paid and the investment necessary. But, of course, this is more or less guesswork, and the government parts with the ownership of the coal in the ground absolutely. Authorities of the geological survey estimate that in the United States today there is a supply of about three thousand billions of tons of coal, and that of this one thousand billions are in the public domain. Of course, the other two thousand billions are within private ownership and under no more control as to the use or the prices at which the coal may be sold than any other private property. If the government leases the coal lands and acts as any landlord would, and imposes conditions in its leases like those which are now imposed by the owners in fee of coal mines in the various coal regions of the east, then it would retain over the disposition of the coal deposits a choice as to the assignee of the lease, or of resuming possession at the end of the term of the lease, which might easily be framed to enable it to exercise a limited but effective control in the disposition and sale of the coal to the public. It has been urged that the leasing system has never been adopted in this country, and that its adoption would largely interfere with the investment of capital and the proper development and opening up of the coal resources. I venture to differ entirely from this view.

The question as to how great an area ought to be included in a lease to one individual or corporation, is not free from difficulty, but in view of the fact that the government retains control as owner, I think there might be some liberality in the amount leased, and that 2,500 acres would not be too great a maximum.

By the opportunity to readjust the terms upon which the coal shall be held by the tenant, either at the end of each lease or at periods during the term, the government may secure the benefit of sharing in the increased price of coal and the additional profit made by the tenant. By imposing conditions in respect to the character of work to be done in the mines, the government may control the character of the development of the mines and the treatment of employes with reference to safety. By denying the right to transfer the lease except by the written permission of the governmental authorities, it may withhold the needed consent when it is proposed to transfer the leasehold to persons interested in establishing a monopoly of coal production in any state or neighborhood. The change from the absolute grant to the leasing system will involve a good deal of trouble in the outset, and the training of experts in the matter of making proper leases; but the change will be a good one and can be made. The change is in the interest of conservation, and I am glad to approve it.

Alaska Coal Lands.

The investigation of the geological survey show that the coal properties in Alaska cover about 1,200 square miles, and that there are known to be available about 15,000,000,000 tons. This is, however, an underestimate of the coal in Alaska, because further developments will probably increase this amount many times; but we can say with considerable certainty that there are two fields on the Pacific slope which can be reached by railways at a reasonable cost from deep water in one case about fifty miles and in the other case of about 150 miles—which will afford certainly 6,000,000,000 tons of coal, more than half of which is of a very high grade of bituminous and of anthracite. It is estimated to be worth, in the ground, one-half a cent a ton, which makes its value per acre from $50 to $500. The coking-coal lands of Pennsylvania are worth from $800 to $2,000 an acre, while other Appalachian fields are worth from $10 to $350 an acre, and the fields in the central states from $10 to $2,000 an acre, and in the Rocky mountains $10 to $500 an acre. The demand for coal on the Pacific coast is for about 4,000,000 tons a year. It would encounter the competition of cheap fuel oil, of which the equivalent of 12,000,000 tons of coal a year is used there. It is estimated that the coal could be laid down at Seattle or San Francisco, a high-grade bituminous, at $4 a ton and anthracite at $5 or $6 a ton. The price of coal on the Pacific slope varies greatly from time to time in the year and from year to year—from $4 to $12 a ton. With a regular coal supply established, the expert of the geological survey, Mr. Brooks, who has made a report on the subject, does not think there would be an excessive profit in the Alaska coal mining because the price at which the coal could be sold would be considerably lowered by competition from these fields and by the presence of crude fuel oil. The history of the laws affecting the disposition of Alaska coal lands shows them to need amendment badly.

On November 12, 1906, President Roosevelt issued an executive order withdrawing all coal lands from location and entry in Alaska. On May 16, 1907, he modified the order so as to permit valid locations made prior to the withdrawal on November 12, 1906, to proceed to entry and patent. Prior to that date some 900 claims had been filed, most of them said to be illegal because either made fraudulently by dummy entrymen in the interest of one individual or corporation, or because of agreements made prior to location between the applicants to co-operate in developing the lands. There are 33 claims for 160 acres each, known as the "Cunningham claims," which are claimed to be valid on the ground that they were made by an attorney for 33 different and bona fide claimants who, as alleged, paid their money and took the proper steps to locate their entries and protect them. The representatives of the government in the hearings before the land office have attacked the validity of these Cunningham claims on the ground that prior to their location there was an understanding between the claimants to pool their claims after they had been perfected and unite them in one company. The trend of decision seems to show that such an agreement would invalidate the claims, although under the subsequent law of May 28, 1908, the consolidation of such claims was permitted, after location and entry, in tracts of 2,560 acres. It would be, of course, improper for me to intimate what the result of the issue as to the Cunningham and other Alaska claims is likely to be, but it ought to be distinctly understood that no private claims for Alaska coal lands have as yet been allowed or perfected, and also that whatever the result as to pending claims, the existing coal-land laws of Alaska are most unsatisfactory, and should be radically amended. To begin with, the purchase price of the land is a flat rate of $10 per acre, although, as we have seen, the estimate of the agent of the geological survey would carry up the maximum of value to $500 an acre. In my judgment it is essential in the proper development of Alaska that these coal lands should be opened, and that the Pacific slope should be given the benefit of the comparatively cheap coal of fine quality which can be furnished at a reasonable price from these fields, but the public, through the government, ought certainly to retain a wise control and interest in these coal deposits, and I think it may do so safely if congress will authorize the granting of leases, as already suggested for government coal lands in the United States, with provisions forbidding the transfer of the leases except with the consent of the government, thus preventing their acquisition by a combination or monopoly and upon limitations as to the area to be included in any one lease to one individual and at a certain moderate rental, with royalties upon the coal mined proportioned to the market value of the coal either at Seattle or at San Francisco. Of course such leases should contain conditions requiring the erection of proper plants, the proper development by modern mining methods of the properties leased, and the use of every known and practical means and device for saving the life of the miners.

Oil and Gas Lands.

In the last administration there were withdrawn from agricultural entry 2,820,-000 acres of supposed oil land in California; about a million and a half acres in Louisiana, of which only 6,500 acres were known to be vacant unappropriated land, 75,000 acres in Oregon and 174,-000 acres in Wyoming, making a total of nearly 4,000,000 acres. In September, 1909, I directed that all public oil lands, whether then withdrawn or not, should be withheld from disposition pending congressional action, for the reason that the existing placer mining law, although made applicable to deposits of this character, is not suitable to such lands, and for the further reason that it seemed desirable to reserve certain fuel-oil deposits for the use of the American navy. Accordingly the form of all existing withdrawals was changed, and new withdrawals aggregating 2,750,000 acres were made in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. Field examinations during the year showed that of the original withdrawals, 2,170,-000 acres were not valuable for oil, and they were restored for agricultural entry. Meantime, other withdrawals of public oil lands in these states were made, so that July 1, 1910, the outstanding withdrawals then amounted to 4,550,000 acres.

The needed oil and gas law is essentially a leasing law. In their natural occurrence, oil and gas cannot be measured in terms of acres, like coal, and it follows that exclusive title to these products can normally be secured only after they reach the surface. Oil should be disposed of as a commodity in terms of barrels of transportable product rather than in acres of real estate. This is, of course, the reason for the practically universal adoption of the leasing system wherever oil land is in private ownership. The government thus would not be entering on an experiment, but simply putting into effect a plan successfully operated in private contracts. Why should not the government as a landowner deal directly with the oil producer rather than through the intervention of a middleman to whom the government gives title to the land?

The principal underlying feature of such legislation should be the exercise of beneficial control rather than the collection of revenue. As not only the largest owner of oil lands, but as a prospective large consumer of oil by reason of the increasing use of fuel oil by the navy, the federal government is directly concerned both in encouraging rational development and at the same time insuring the longest possible life to the oil supply.

One of the difficulties presented, especially in the California fields, is that the Southern Pacific railroad owns every other section of land in the oil field, and in those fields the oil seems to be in a common reservoir, or series of reservoirs, communicating through the oil sands, so that the excessive draining of oil at one well, or on the railroad territory generally, would exhaust the oil in the government land. Hence it is important that if the government is to have its share of the oil it should begin the opening of wells on its own property.

It has been suggested, and I believe the suggestion to be a sound one, that permits be issued to a prospector for oil giving him the right to prospect for two years over a certain tract of government land for the discovery of oil, the right to be evidenced by a license for which he pays a small sum. When the oil is discovered, then he acquires title to a certain tract, much in the same way as he would acquire title under a mining law. Of course if the system of leasing is adopted, then he would be given the benefit of a lease upon terms like that above suggested. What has been said in respect to oil applies also to government gas lands.

Phosphate Lands.

Phosphorus is one of the three essentials to plant growth, the other elements being nitrogen and potash. Of these three, phosphorus is by all odds the scarcest element in nature. It is easily extracted in useful form from the phosphate rock, and the United States contains the greatest known deposits of this rock in the world. They are found in Wyoming, Utah and Florida, as well as in South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. The government phosphate lands are confined to Wyoming, Utah and Florida. Prior to March 4, 1909, there were 4,000,000 acres withdrawn from agricultural entry in the ground that the land covered phosphate rock. Since that time, 2,322,000 acres of the land thus withdrawn was found not to contain phosphate in profitable quantities, while 1,678,000 acres was classified properly as phosphate lands. During this administration there has been withdrawn and classified 437,000 acres, so that today there is classified as phosphate rock land 2,115,000 acres. This rock is most important in the composition of fertilizers to improve the soil, and as the future is certain to create an enormous demand throughout this country for fertilization, the value to the public of such deposits as these can hardly be exaggerated. Certainly with respect to these deposits a careful policy of conservation should be followed. A law that would provide a leasing system for the phosphate deposits, together with a provision for the separation of the surface and mineral rights as is already provided for in the case of coal, would seem to meet the need of promoting the development of these deposits and their utilization in the agricultural lands of the west. If it is thought desirable to discourage the exportation of phosphate rock and the saving of it for our own lands, this purpose could be accomplished by conditions in the lease granted by the government to its lessees. Of course, under the constitution the government could not tax and could not prohibit the exportation of phosphate, but as proprietor and owner of the lands in which the phosphate is deposited it could impose conditions upon the kind of sales, whether foreign or domestic, which the lessees might make of the phosphate mined.

Water-Power Sites.

Prior to March 4, 1909, there had been, on the recommendation of the reclamation service, withdrawn from agricultural entry, because they were regarded as useful for water-power sites which ought not to be disposed of as agricultural lands, tracts amounting to about four million acres. The withdrawals were hastily made and included a great deal of land that was not useful for power sites. They were intended to include the power sites on 29 rivers in nine states. Since that time 2,471,442 acres have been restored for settlement of the original four million, because they do not contain power sites, and meantime there have been newly withdrawn 1,245,892 acres on vacant public land and 211,067 acres on entered public land, or a total of 1,456,959 acres. These withdrawals made from time to time cover all the power sites included in the first withdrawals, and many more, on 135 rivers and in 11 states. The disposition of these power sites involves one of the most difficult questions presented in carrying out practical conservation.

The statute of 1891 with its amendments permits the secretary of the interior to grant perpetual easements or rights of way from water sources over public lands for the primary purpose of irrigation and such electrical current as may be incidentally developed, but no grant can be made under this statute to concerns whose primary purpose is generating and handling electricity. The statute of 1901 authorizes the secretary of the interior to issue revocable permits over the public lands to electrical power companies, but this statute is woefully inadequate because it does not authorize the collection of a charge or fix a term of years. Capital is slow to invest in an enterprise founded on a permit revocable at will.

It is the plain duty of the government to see to it that in the utilization and development of all this immense amount of water power, conditions shall be imposed that will prevent monopoly and will prevent extortionate charges, which are the accompaniment of monopoly. The difficulty of adjusting the matter is accentuated by the relation of the power sites to the water, the fall and flow of which create the power. In the states where these sites are, the riparian owner does not control or own the power in the water which flows past his land. That power is under the control and within the grant of the state, and generally the rule is that the first water user is entitled to the enjoyment. Now, the possession of the bank or water-power site over which the water is to be conveyed in order to make the power useful, gives to its owner an advantage and a certain kind of control over the use of the water power, and it is proposed that the government in dealing with its own lands should use this advantage and lease lands for power sites to those who would develop the power, and impose conditions on the leasehold with reference to the reasonableness of the rates at which the power, when transmitted, is to be furnished to the public, and forbidding the union of the particular power with a combination of others made for the purpose of monopoly by forbidding assignment of the lease save by consent of the government. Serious difficulties are anticipated by some in such an attempt on the part of the general government, because of the sovereign control of the state over the water power in its natural condition, and the mere proprietorship of the government in the riparian lands. It is contended that through its mere proprietary right in the site, the central government has no power to attempt to exercise police jurisdiction with reference to how the water power in a river owned and controlled by the state shall be used, and that it is a violation of the state's rights. I question the validity of this objection. The government may impose any conditions that it chooses in its lease of its own property, even though it may have the same purpose, and in effect accomplish just what the state would accomplish by the exercise of its sovereignty. There are those (and the director of the geological survey, Mr. Smith, who has given a great deal of attention to this matter, is one of them) who insist that this matter of transmuting water power into electricity, which can be conveyed all over the country and across state lines, is a matter that ought to be retained by the general government, and that it should avail itself of the ownership of these power sites for the very purpose of co-ordinating in one general plan the power generated from these government owned sites.

Arguments Against Idea.

On the other hand, it is contended that it would relieve a complicated situation if the control of the water-power site and the control of the water were vested in the same sovereignty and ownership, viz., the states, and then were disposed of for development to private lessees under the restrictions needed to preserve the interests of the public from the extortions and abuses of monopoly. Therefore, bills have been introduced in congress providing that whenever the state authorities deem a water power useful they may apply to the government of the United States for a grant to the state of the adjacent land for a water-power site, and that this grant from the federal government to the state shall contain a condition that the state shall never part with the title to the water-power site or the water power, but shall lease it only for a term of years not exceeding fifty, with provisions in the lease by which the rental and the rates for which the power is furnished to the public shall be readjusted at periods less than the term of the lease, say, every ten years. The argument is urged against this disposition of power sites that legislators and state authorities are more subject to corporate influence and control than would be the central government; in reply it is claimed that a readjustment of the terms of leasehold every ten years would secure to the public and the state just and equitable terms.

I do not express an opinion upon the controversy thus made or a preference as to the two methods of treating water-power sites. I shall submit the matter to congress and urge that one or the other of the two plans be adopted.

I have referred to the course of the last administration and of the present one in making withdrawals of government lands from entry under homestead and other laws and of congress in removing all doubt as to the validity of these withdrawals as a great step in the direction of practical conservation. But it is only one of two necessary steps to effect what should be our purpose. It has produced a status quo and prevented waste and irrevocable disposition of the lands until the method for their proper disposition can be formulated. But it is of the utmost importance that such withdrawals should not be regarded as the final step in the course of conservation, and that the idea should not be allowed to spread that conservation is the tying up of the natural resources of the government for indefinite withholding from use and the remission to remote generations to decide what ought to be done with these means of promoting present general human comfort and progress. For, if so, it is certain to arouse the greatest opposition to conservation as a cause, and if it were a correct expression of the purpose of conservationists it ought to arouse this opposition. As I have said elsewhere, the problem is how to save and how to utilize, how to conserve and still develop; for no sane person can contend that it is for the common good that nature's blessings should be stored only for unborn generations.

I beg of you, therefore, in your deliberations and in your informal discussions, when men come forward to suggest evils that the promotion of conservation is to remedy, that you invite them to point out the specific evils and the specific remedies; that you invite them to come down to details in order that their discussions may flow into channels that shall be useful rather than into periods that shall be eloquent and entertaining, without shedding real light on the subject. The people should be shown exactly what is needed in order that they make their representatives in congress and the state legislature do their intelligent bidding.

He Was Mistaken.

"This country would be all right," said the traveler in a heathen land, "but it isn't civilized."

"That's where you go lame, stranger," rejoined the native. "Two per cent. of the population owns 90 per cent. of the land. What more civilization do you want?"

A Pull Somewhere.

He—So you finished the novel I brought you. How did it come out?

She—The author must have had a pull; I can't see any other way.

A Prosaic Fellow.

"You can get an armful of daisies for a dime," pointed out the optimist, "and just look at their bright, merry little faces."

"What do I want with an armful of daisies?" growled the pessimist. "I'd rather have a cheese sandwich."

The Limit.

"I know the champion mean man."

"Who is he, and what did he do?"

"He beat his wife because she wore her wedding ring out doing housework."

She Was Settled.

Mrs. Uppson—I don't want another giddy girl. Can't you get me a settled woman?

Employment Agent—I think I can, ma'am. I know of one who has had five husbands, and doesn't want any more.

A Pleasant Memory.

The veteran pulled at his pipe and stared thoughtfully into the glowing embers. "Yes," he said, "we made the enemy run that day. But, thank heaven, they didn't catch us."

A Sure Sign.

Skidders—I noticed today that McPneumatic, whose creditors forced him to sell his touring car, is on his feet again.

Skidders—How? Why, I saw him riding in his new $7,000 auto.—Puck.

Early in the Game.

Neighbor—Is any one sick over at your house, Johnny?

Johnny—Dad's ailin' some.

Neighbor—Is he very sick?

Johnny—Not yet. Th' doctor only started t' come this mornin'.

Different Matter.

Pretty Daughter—But, papa, I don't see why you should be so down on Harold. He is willing to die for me.

Papa—Oh, well, I don't object to his doing that. I thought he wanted to marry you.

Yellow.

Friend—I suppose there is a great deal of money in contributing to the leading magazine?

Author—Yes, but there's a great deal more in contributing to the misleading ones.—Puck.

The Lesson of the Sea.

Robert E. Lee Smith—Pa, why is the ocean salty?

Colonel Smith—Providence, my son, has rendahed the greatest paht of the watah on this earth unpalatable to show that it was nevah intended, suh, foh drinking purposes.

Tangible Proof.

"There's a fellow who thinks pretty well of poetry."

"As to how?"

"He pays good money to insert it in his advertisements."

No Comparison.

The portly dame in the back seat of the hotel hack waxed impatient.

"He's the slowest driver I ever saw!" she exclaimed.

"That only shows, ma'am," said the imperturbable jehu, speaking in his own behalf, "that you've never seen a pile driver at work."

Never Can Live It Down.

"They say she is a woman with a past."

"Yes. Once in a game of bridge she failed to play the heart convention."

Uncle George's Mistake.

"That young squirt wants to marry you, does he, Bessie?"

"Y-yes."

"What tomfoolery!"

"No-no, Uncle George; it isn't Tom. It's Jack."

One Exception.

"Jaggs says when there is occasion for it there is no man to whom he is afraid to show his teeth."

"I'll bet he hesitates about doing it when the dentist is getting his forceps ready."

Behind the Times.

Lettice Denby—But this is so sudden!

Uppen Dewing—Sudden! It's nearly two weeks! Young lady, don't you know that the modern, up-to-date, Robert W. Chalmers period of courtship is only two minutes?

Sign of Quality.

"I'm sure that there is some wonderful quality in my daughter's voice."

"What makes you think so?"

"None of the neighbors have objected to her practising."

One Doubter.

Aunt Hepsy, who never had attended a ball game before, listened with horror to the language addressed by the spectators to the umpire.

"Well, that settles it in my mind," she exclaimed. "They don't play this game in Heaven!"

Deeply Engrossed.

"What are those women discussing with so much animation?"

"Current literature."

"Current-literature?"

"Yes; the bargain ads."

WILL NOT OPPOSE BADGER CAPITAL

Will Recommend Building of a Paper Mill.

HAS MADE INVESTIGATION

Pulp Mill Will Do No Harm and Afford Much Good About $500,000 of State's Capital Is Invested.

Madison.—D. M. Thompson, president of the Spokane Valley Irrigated Land company, says that he is not opposed to the presence of a paper mill in the fruit districts of the Spokane valley, after having investigated the paper making industry in Wisconsin.

He says that when he returns to his home in the west he will recommend to his company and fruit growers of the region in which he is interested that the project of the Inland Empire Paper company of Spokane, Wash., to build a mill in the fruit region be encouraged.

About $500,000 of Wisconsin capital is invested in the Spokane company. Among the Wisconsin stockholders are L. M. Alexander, Milwaukee, and J. G. Rosebush, Appleton. There also are Wisconsin men in the fruit business in the region in question.

"There was some question among the fruit growers of the Spokane valley as to the effect of a paper mill on the fruit industry," said Mr. Thompson. "They also wanted to know whether a paper mill was a good institution, otherwise, for their community, and I was sent here to make an investigation and report.

"I have found that wood pulp institutions are clean, and am convinced that they would in no way hurt the fruit industry. As we have many kinds of pulp timber in abundance I also believe that the paper making industry would greatly help our region. I shall report in favor of urging the building of the proposed paper mills."

Normal School Heads in Conference.

Conferences of educators of Wisconsin to consider matters vital to the welfare and betterment of the normal schools of the state, a distinct departure originating in this state, have been ordered by the board of normal regents and are expected to result in marked improvement in the schools.

At the annual meeting of the board in June a special committee reported a plan for conferences upon seven general subjects with a view to giving greater flexibility to the work and stimulate free discussion and to call forth the best thought on questions of far-reaching importance. The suggestion of the committee was adopted and the subjects designated were: Pedagogy and psychology; English; history, civics and economics, geography, science, mathematics and music.

These conferences are to be held in the assembly chamber at Madison on the following dates:

Mathematics, October 7 and 8; music, October 14 and 15; geography, October 21 and 22; English, October 28 and 29; science, November 11 and 12; history, civics and economics, November 18 and 19; pedagogy and psychology, December 2 and 3.

Much is expected as a result of these conferences and normal school men and educators generally throughout the country will await a report of these proceedings with interest.

Find Mounds Near Darlington.

In company with Prof. W. E. Leonard and Prof. H. B. Lathrop of the state university, Secretary C. E. Brown of the Wisconsin Archeological society recently made a trip down the picturesque Pecatonia river valley in La Fayette county. During this trip heretofore unrecorded groups of Indian earthworks were located in the vicinity of Darlington and at several other points along the stream. The effigies observed all proved to be of the bear type, a widely distributed form of Wisconsin animal shaped earthwork. Linear mounds of good size were also found to occur in that region. All were on hillsides and hilltops.

Relic hunters are as reckless and destructive in this region as anywhere in Wisconsin. Almost every mound visited showed traces of their greedy and unprofitable digging for spoils. Many fine works have been hopelessly ruined by their unskilled operations. Such persons richly deserve punishment. Owners of interesting Indian monuments should take every precaution to prevent such depredations. It is quite a common but erroneous belief of the farmers in this region that the linear mounds represent breastworks erected by the Sauk Indians during the period of the Black Hawk war. None is of such elevation or so disposed that it would be of any service as defenses.

Mark Mounds at West Allis.

The Wisconsin Archeological society has secured permission to mark with a metal tablet the group of two Indian conical mounds preserved at its request several years ago in State Fair park, West Allis. It probably will be unveiled with simple but appropriate ceremonies. These mounds are within a short distance of the administration building, near the bank of Honey creek. There originally were three mounds in this cluster, but one was accidentally destroyed.

Swedish Churches Elect.

The organization of the Northern Conference of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church in the states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and North Dakota, took place. The following officers were elected: Secretary, Rev. C. H. Sundstrum, Minneapolis; assistants, C. J. Rosenquist, Red Wing, Minn.; John Wagner, St. Paul; secretary of statistics, L. G. Edgren, Wilmar, Minn.; assistants, Andrew Anderson, LaFayette, Minn.; Axel Strom, Calumet, Mich.; M. E. Bangfeldt, Litchfield, Minn.

Many Languages Taught at University.

That the languages and literatures of many countries of the world are taught at the University of Wisconsin is indicated by the announcement of 264 different courses in the new bulletin of the modern language, comparative literature and comparative philology departments, just off the press.

Seventeen courses in Scandinavian languages and literature are announced, including those in modern Norse and Swedish.

Dairy Cows Enter Wisconsin Contest.

The entries in the Wisconsin dairy cow competition have now reached the three hundred mark. Owing to the very unfavorable pasture conditions this season, a few of the breeders withdrew one or more of their cows from the competition last month, and the production of all the cows was greatly reduced, both on account of the severe drought that farmers have just passed through and because of the present advance of the lactation period of many of the cows in the competition.

The average production of 256 cows whose records were received for the full month of July, was 941.9 pounds milk and 36.706 pounds fat, 50 cows produced more than 50 pounds of butter fat during the month. The largest production was that of the Holstein cow, Johanna Pauline Paul, 95528, owned by H. F. Schroeder of West Bend, which was 2,095.4 pounds milk, 216.4 pounds solids and 70.105 pounds butter fat (average solids 11.76 per cent, fat 3.36 per cent). As a three-year-old she is entitled to an 18 per cent handicap under the rules of the competition, which gives her credit for a production of 84.078 pounds butter fat and wins for her owner the Hoard's Dairyman special prize for the month of July.

Johanna Pauline Paul was dropped February 12, 1907. Her dam was Dora Pauline Paul, 87510, and her sire Sir Johanna DeKol Bessie, 35070, her grandsire, Sir Johanna DeKol, was the sire of Cedar Lawn DeKol Johanna, the record cow for the month of May.

Pumpkins vs. Barkers.

As a further measure of discouraging the giving of undue prominence to so-called "vaudeville" features at county fairs in Wisconsin, Secretary of State Frear sent to the secretaries of the various county and sectional agricultural associations, about seventy-five in number, report blanks which contain a warning that there is a penalty in the law in case of untrue reports.

These reports form the basis for the state aid given to county "pumpkin" shows, 50 per cent. of the bona fide total of premiums paid upon agricultural and domestic science exhibits being paid to fair associations as a bonus. The law provides that when state aid is given, the total of purses offered in "exhibitions of speed" shall not exceed one-third of the grand total of premiums. It also is required that a sworn statement be made that no gambling has been allowed on the premises and no intoxicants sold on the grounds.

It is the intent of the law that the giving of premiums for agricultural exhibits be fostered and the traditional status of the county fair preserved, as opposed to a plethora of freak exhibitions, sideshows and other concessions which have come to be lumped under the term "vaudeville." The penalty for filing untrue statements of premiums is a fine of $50 to $500.

Fight for Humanity.

"When $90,000 is paid each year in the state of Wisconsin for the protection of game, and $17,000 for the maintenance of the state board of health, there is something wrong with the viewpoint of the legislature," says a bulletin of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis association.

"We wish to call the attention of voters to the importance of electing men who understand the importance of public health, and who are as ready to fight for the cash value of human life as others do for the forests, water power rights, railroad rate regulation or for the development and patronage of agricultural and dairy resources.

"We hope the voters of Wisconsin will now, before the primaries, get pledges for the support of legislation which will tend to reduce the poverty, suffering and death directly attributable to preventable diseases—particularly tuberculosis."

Former Farm Students Meet at Fair.

A state fair "round-up" of the graduates and former students of the college of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin will be held this month at the college of agriculture exhibit at the state fair. Every alumnus of the college who attends the fair will be present, and plans are being made for a brief meeting with short addresses by representatives of the college.

Graduates of the long and middle courses, the short course, dairy course and other students who have attended the college at any time will have an opportunity to meet old friends and to get in touch again with the college.

New Corporations.

Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of Secretary of State Frear as follows:

Stondall-Toftoy company, Madison; capital, $1,000,000; incorporations, A. M. Stondall, Holger Toftoy, Alfred Rogers, Louis T. Hill.

The Cleveland Mining company, Madison, filed an amendment making 34,500 shares of the capital stock preferred and 115,500 shares common.

Women's Clubs to Meet at Oshkosh.

The date for the convention of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's clubs, to be held in Oshkosh, has been set for October 26 and 27, and plans are being perfected for the program and entertainment. The federation has a membership of 7,000 women. According to a decision made at Milwaukee in 1908, the conventions of even years are devoted to political and legislative subjects in the main the odd year to art and literature.

Mining Delegates Named.

The following delegates were appointed by Governor Davidson to the American Mining congress to be held at Los Angeles, Cal., September 26 to October 1: W. N. Smith, Platteville; Chas. Billingsly, Benton; William Kennedy, Highland; Richard Meyers, Lancaster; A. V. Wells, Livingston; Robert Dugdale, Platteville; H. S. Kimball, Platteville; George D. Orput, Platteville; H. C. Holthoff, Milwaukee; Hon. A. W. Kopp, Platteville; Dr. W. M. Gill, Madison; Thomas Gill, Milwaukee.

Enlarge Extension Work.

The work of the extension department of the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee along sociological lines is to be enlarged with the assistance of several Milwaukeeans into an institute of municipal and social service. The work is to begin this winter.

The institute will bring to Milwaukee well-known men who will speak on the problems confronting the worker for social and municipal improvements. In addition will be held conferences, classes and field work.

STATE NEWS

Manitowoc.—Losing their baby from its carriage while crossing a long railway bridge, and not noticing their loss for several minutes thereafter, was the experience of a local couple the other day. The couple had taken a short cut across the bridge to their home. When half way over the father noticed something fall from the baby carriage, but paid no particular attention. Arriving at the other end the parents proceeded on their way and it was only when the mother happened to glance into the carriage that the child's absence was discovered. Retracing their steps in search of the babe they found it hanging between the ties of the bridge, its shoulders having proved too large to pass between the ties.

Manitowoc.—Tests are being arranged for in connection with the harvesting of the second crop of the Wisconsin Pea Canners' company of a thresher, a machine which has been patented by Albert Mundt and Edward Schnorr of this city and which is said to be one of the biggest booms to the pea industry which has ever been perfected. With the use of the machine, which resembles in appearance a grain threshing machine the need for viners in the factories is done away with the thresher doing the work of the viners in the field.

Barron.—John Signor of Rice Lake and a Mr. Stiller of Kansas City, Mo., killed four bears which were crossing a narrow point on Lake Court Oreilles a few days ago. Mr. Stiller was fishing in a boat and noticing something swimming in the lake, he rowed out and found four bears. He kept them circling in the water and called for help. Signor, who was in a cottage nearby, came out in another boat with a rifle and killed the old bear and three cubs. The men were so close to the animals they could touch them with the gun.

Kenosha.—Mrs. Carrie Jensen, forty-one years old, a resident of Zion City, committed suicide here by jumping into Lake Michigan from the South Water street breakwater. The woman was a daughter of Christian Lange, a prominent resident of Racine, and the divorced wife of Knute Jensen of Kenosha. It is thought she was suffering from religious mania. She might have been saved, but she refused to accept assistance.

Marshfield.—The appearance of a so-called "wild man," thought to inhabit a wooded spot near Hewitt, has caused excitement the past week. The man is an unkempt specimen, habited only in a shirt, and as wild as a hawk in his actions. Mr. and Mrs. C. Echwell, who reside near the place where the freak is supposed to be concealed, which is a dense thicket on low ground, have seen him several times.

Marinette.—There is gold in the Kirby hills, in section 27 of Marinette county, according to Mike Smith, a homesteader in the town of Athelstane. Several months ago Smith sent a sample of some mineral substances taken from one of the Kirby hills to Judge L. M. Evert of the police court in this city. Smith at the time was of the belief that bright particles in the sample might be gold.

Racine.—The body of James Magee, employed as a farm hand in the town of Yorkville, was found along the right-of-way of the Milwaukee road between Corliss and Union Grove. One leg and one arm had been severed. It is believed Magee was thrown under the wheels in attempting to jump from a freight train.

Madison.—State Bank Commissioner M. C. Bergh has issued a call for reports on the conditions of the state banks at the time of the closing of business on August 31. This call coincides with that of the controller of the currency applying to national banks.

Wausau.—John Schwister of Wausau, chauffeur for C. J. Winton of Minneapolis, a lumberman formerly of Wausau, is building an aeroplane. It will be eighty feet wide and forty feet long. The engine will be of aluminum and is especially constructed for the purpose. Mr. Schwister says he will give an exhibition flight here as soon as the machine is completed.

Beloit.—The Berlin Machine works is about to build a new office building, steel fireproof construction and three stories. The cost will be about $60,000. The site is adjacent to the company's shops on Fourth street. The company plans to build large additions to the Beloit shops next year and also will build in Seattle, Wash. It also has a shop in Hamilton, Ont.

Green Bay.—Bankruptcy proceedings have been started against the Diamond Paint company. The stated liabilities are $5,075.93 and the assets $9,241.86.

Oshkosh.—The survivors of the Twenty-first Volunteer Infantry will be entertained here September 13 and 14.

Depere.—The total valuation of taxable property, real and personal, in Depere is $2,025,884, as equalized by the board of review. This is an increase of $15,468 over last year.

Green Bay.—Mrs. Charles Hassler, wife of the chief lineman on the High Falls power line, climbed the tower on the east shore of Fox river and remained there for some time. Few men have performed the feat.

Pewaukee.—An unidentified man was killed by a train at Fisher's Crossing, a mile and a half east of here. It is believed he was a tramp.

La Crosse.—The "Made in La Crosse" celebration which was to have been held next week has been postponed indefinitely. Manufacturers and merchants notified the special committee that their business was requiring their attention too closely to permit their taking part in the event at that time.

Barron.—Sheriff J. H. Johnson left Wednesday night for Madison to secure requisition papers for Amelio Carloni, who is under arrest in Portland, Ore., charged with a murderous assault on his sweetheart, in Cumberland, Wis., last July.

La Crosse.—Charged with robbing the postoffice at Bryan, Minn., Carl Miller was arrested in a resort here. Miller, who is over six feet tall, fought desperately when arrested. He has been going under various aliases and passed three money orders of $100 each in St. Paul and Superior. He will be taken to St. Paul.

Marinette.—James Garlow, who is said to have fractured the skull of Policeman Frank Bruce in an attack several weeks ago, pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to two years in the state penitentiary in Waupun by Judge W. B. Quinlan.

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STANDS STRONGLY FOR CONSERVATION

President Taft's Address Before Congress at St. Paul.

DANGER IN CONTINUED WASTE

Chief Executive Outlines Plans Which He Believes Should Be Adopted—Statistics Make Speech Comprehensive to Hearers.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 6.—President Taft delivered his long-expected speech before the National Conservation congress here today. Substantially it was as follows:

Gentlemen of the National Conservation Congress:

Conservation as an economic and political term has come to mean the preservation of our natural resources for economical use, so as to secure the greatest good to the greatest number.

The danger to the state and to the people at large from the waste and dissipation of our national wealth is not one which quickly impresses itself on the people of the older communities, because its most obvious instances do not occur in their neighborhood, while in the newer part of the country the sympathy with expansion and development is so strong that the danger is scoffed at or ignored. Among scientific men and thoughtful observers, however, the danger has always been present; but it needed some one to bring home the crying need for a remedy of this evil so as to impress itself on the public mind and lead to the formation of public opinion and action by the representatives of the people. Theodore Roosevelt took up this task in the last two years of his second administration, and well did he perform it.

As president of the United States I have, as it were, inherited this policy, and I rejoice in my heritage. I prize my high opportunity to do all that an executive can do to help a great people realize a great national ambition. For conservation is national. It affects every man of us, every woman, every child. What I can do in the cause I shall do, not as president of a party, but as president of the whole people. Conservation is not a question of politics, or of factions, or of persons. It is a question that affects the vital welfare of all of us—of our children and our children's children. I urge that no good can come from meetings of this sort unless we ascribe to those who take part in them, and who are apparently striving worthily in the cause, all proper motives, and unless we judicially consider every measure or method proposed with a view to its effectiveness in achieving our common purpose, and wholly without regard to who proposes it or who will claim the credit for its adoption. The problems are of very great difficulty and call for the calmest consideration and clearest foresight. Many of the questions presented have phases that are new in this country, and it is possible that in their solution we may have to attempt first one way and then another. What I wish to emphasize, however, is that a satisfactory conclusion can only be reached promptly if we avoid acrimony, imputations of bad faith, and political controversy.

The public domain of the government of the United States, including all the cessions from those of the thirteen states that made cessions to the United States and including Alaska, amounted in all to about 1,800,000,000 acres. Of this there is left as purely government property outside of Alaska something like 700,000,000 of acres. Of this the national forest reserves in the United States proper embrace 144,000,000 acres. The rest is largely mountain or arid country, offering some opportunity for agriculture by dry farming and by reclamation, and containing metals as well as coal, phosphates, oils, and natural gas. Then the government owns many tracts of land lying along the margins of streams that have water power, the use of which is necessary in the conversion of the power into electricity and its transmission.

I shall divide my discussion under the heads of (1) agricultural lands; (2) mineral lands—that is, lands containing metalliferous minerals; (3) forest lands; (4) coal lands; (5) oil and gas lands; and (6) phosphate lands.

Agricultural Lands.

Our land laws for the entry of agricultural lands are now as follows:

The original homestead law, with the requirements of residence and cultivation for five years, much more strictly enforced than ever before.

The enlarged homestead act, applying to nonirrigable lands only, requiring five years' residence and continuous cultivation of one-fourth of the area.

The desert-land act, which requires on the part of the purchaser the ownership of a water right and thorough reclamation of the land by irrigation, and the payment of $1.25 per acre.

The donation or Carey act, under which the state selects the land and provides for its reclamation, and the title vests in the settler who resides upon the land and cultivates it and pays the cost of the reclamation.

The national reclamation homestead law, requiring five years' residence and cultivation by the settler on the land irrigated by the government, and payment by him to the government of the cost of the reclamation.

The present congress passed a bill of great importance, severing the ownership of coal by the government in the ground from the surface and permitting homestead entries upon the surface of the land, which, when perfected, give the settler the right to farm the surface, while the coal beneath the surface is retained in ownership by the government and may be disposed of by it under other laws.

There is no crying need for radical reform in the methods of disposing of what are really agricultural lands. The present laws have worked well. The enlarged homestead law has encouraged the successful farming of lands in the semi-arid regions. Of course the teachings of the agricultural department as to how these subarid lands may be treated and the soil preserved for useful culture are of the very essence of conservation. Then conservation of agricultural lands is shown in the reclamation of arid lands by irrigation and I should devote a few words to what the government has done and is doing in this regard.

Reclamation.

By the reclamation act a fund has been created of the proceeds of the public lands of the United States with which to construct works for storing great bodies of water at proper altitudes from which, by a suitable system of canals and ditches, the water is to be distributed over the arid and subarid lands of the government to be sold to settlers at a price sufficient to pay for the improvements. Primarily, the projects are and must be for the improvement of public lands. Incidentally, where private land is also within reach of the water supply, the furnishing at cost or profit of this water to private owners by the government is held by the federal court of appeals not to be a usurpation of power. But certainly this ought not to be done except from surplus water, not needed for government land. The total sum already accumulated in the reclamation fund is $69,273,-[illegible], and of that all but $6,191,955.31 has been expended. It became very clear to congress at its last session, from the statements made by experts, that these 30 projects could not be promptly completed with the balance remaining on hand or with the funds likely to accrue in the near future. It was found, moreover, that there are many settlers who have been led into taking up lands with the hope and understanding of having water furnished in a short time, who are left in a most distressing situation. I recommended to congress that authority be given to the secretary of the interior to issue bonds in anticipation of the assured earnings by the projects, so that the projects, worthy and feasible, might be promptly completed, and the settlers might be relieved from their present inconvenience and hardship. In authorizing the issue of these projects, congress limited the application of their proceeds to those projects which a board of army engineers, to be appointed by the president, should examine and determine to be feasible and worthy of completion. The board has been appointed and soon will make its report.

Suggestions have been made that the United States ought to aid in the drainage of swamp lands belonging to the states or private owners, because, if drained, they would be exceedingly valuable for agriculture and contribute to the general welfare by extending the area of cultivation. I deprecate the agitation in favor of such legislation. It is inviting the general government into contribution from its treasury toward enterprises that should be conducted either by private capital or at the instance of the state. In these days there is a disposition to look too much to the federal government for everything. I am liberal in the construction of the Constitution with reference to federal power, but I am firmly convinced that the only safe course for us to pursue is to hold fast to the limitations of the Constitution and to regard as sacred the powers of the states. We have made wonderful progress and at the same time have preserved with judicial exactness the restrictions of the Constitution. There is an easy way in which the Constitution can be violated by congress without judicial inhibition, to-wit, by appropriations from the national treasury for unconstitutional purposes. It will be a sorry day for this country if the time ever comes when our fundamental compact shall be habitually disregarded in this manner.

Mineral Lands.

By mineral lands I mean those lands bearing metals, or what are called metalliferous minerals. The rules of ownership and disposition of these lands were first fixed by custom in the west, and then were embodied in the law, and they have worked, on the whole, so fairly and well that I do not think it is wise to attempt to change or better them.

Forest Lands.

Nothing can be more important in the matter of conservation than the treatment of our forest lands. It was probably the ruthless destruction of forests in the older states that first called attention to a halt in the waste of our resources. This was recognized by congress by an act authorizing the executive to reserve from entry and set aside public timber lands as national forests. Speaking generally, there has been reserved of the existing forests about seventy per cent. of all the timber lands of the government. Within these forests (including 26,000,000 acres in two forests in Alaska) are 192,-000,000 of acres, of which 166,000,000 of acres are in the United States proper and include within their boundaries something like 22,000,000 of acres that belong to the state or to private individuals. We have then, excluding Alaska forests, a total of about 144,000,000 acres of forests belonging to the government which is being treated in accord with the principles of scientific forestry.

The government timber in this country amounts to only one-fourth of all the timber, the rest being in private ownership. Only three per cent. of that which is in private ownership is looked after properly and treated according to modern rules of forestry. The usual destructive waste and neglect continues in the remainder of the forests owned by private persons and corporations. It is estimated that fire alone destroys $50,000,-000 worth of timber a year. The management of forests not on public land is beyond the jurisdiction of the federal government. If anything can be done by law it must be done by the state legislatures. I believe that it is within their constitutional power to require the enforcement of regulations in the general public interest, as to fire and other causes of waste in the management of forests owned by private individuals and corporations.

I have shown sufficiently the conditions as to federal forestry to indicate that no further legislation is needed at the moment except an increase in the fire protection to national forests and an act vesting the executive with full power to make forest reservations in every state where government land is timber-covered, or where the land is needed for forestry purposes.

Coal Lands.

The next subject, and one most important for our consideration, is the disposition of the coal lands in the United States and in Alaska. First, as to those in the United States. At the beginning of this administration they were classified coal lands amounting to 5,476,000 acres, and there were withdrawn from entry for purposes of classification 17,-867,000 acres. Since that time there have been withdrawn by my order from entry for classification 77,648,000 acres, making a total withdrawal of 95,515,000 acres. Meantime, of the acres thus withdrawn, 11,371,000 have been classified and found not to contain coal, and have been restored to agricultural entry, and 4,356,000 acres have been classified as coal lands; while 79,788,000 acres remain withdrawn from entry and await classification. In addition 336,000 acres have been classified as coal lands without prior withdrawal, thus increasing the classified coal lands to 10,163,000 acres.

Under the laws providing for the disposition of coal lands, the minimum price at which lands are permitted to be sold is $10 an acre; but the secretary of the interior has the power to fix a maximum price and sell at that price. By the first regulations governing appraisal, approved April 8, 1907, the minimum was $10, as provided by law, and the maximum was $100, and the highest price actually placed upon any land sold was $75. Under the new regulations, adopted April 10, 1909, the maximum price was increased to $300, except in regions where there are large mines, where no maximum limit is fixed and the price is determined by the estimated tons of coal to the acre. The highest price fixed for any land under this regulation has been $503. The appraisal value of the lands classified as coal lands and valued under the new and old regulations is shown to be as follows: 4,303,921 acres, valued under the old regulations at $77,644,329, an average of $13 an acre; and 5,864,702 acres classified and valued under the new regulation at $394,-203,242, or a total of 10,168,623 acres, valued at $471,847,571.

For the year ending March 31, 1909, 227 coal entries were made, embracing an area of 35,331 acres, which sold for $663,-020.40. For the year ending March 31, 1910, there were 176 entries, embracing an area of 23,413 acres, which sold for $603,-813; and down to August, 1910, there were but 17 entries, with an area of 1,720 acres, which sold for $23,310.60, making a disposition of the coal lands in the last two years of about 60,000 acres for $1,303,000.

The present congress, as already said, has separated the surface of coal lands, either classified or withdrawn for classification, from the coal beneath, so as to permit at all times homestead entries upon the surface of lands useful for agriculture and to reserve the ownership in the coal to the government. The question which remains to be considered is whether the existing law for the sale of the coal in the ground should continue in force or be repealed and a new method of disposition adopted. Under the present law the absolute title in the coal beneath the surface passes to the grantee of the government. The price fixed is upon an estimated amount of the tons of coal per acre beneath the surface, and the prices are fixed so that the earnings will only be a reasonable profit upon the amount paid and the investment necessary. But, of course, this is more or less guesswork, and the government parts with the ownership of the coal in the ground absolutely. Authorities of the geological survey estimate that in the United States today there is a supply of about three thousand billions of tons of coal, and that of this one thousand billions are in the public domain. Of course, the other two thousand billions are within private ownership and under no more control as to the use or the prices at which the coal may be sold than any other private property. If the government leases the coal lands and acts as any landlord would, and imposes conditions in its leases like those which are now imposed by the owners in fee of coal mines in the various coal regions of the east, then it would retain over the disposition of the coal deposits a choice as to the assignee of the lease, or of resuming possession at the end of the term of the lease, which might easily be framed to enable it to exercise a limited but effective control in the disposition and sale of the coal to the public. It has been urged that the leasing system has never been adopted in this country, and that its adoption would largely interfere with the investment of capital and the proper development and opening up of the coal resources. I venture to differ entirely from this view.

The question as to how great an area ought to be included in a lease to one individual or corporation, is not free from difficulty; but in view of the fact that the government retains control as owner, I think there might be some liberality in the amount leased, and that 2,500 acres would not be too great a maximum.

By the opportunity to readjust the terms upon which the coal shall be held by the tenant, either at the end of each lease or at periods during the term, the government may secure the benefit of sharing in the increased price of coal and the additional profit made by the tenant. By imposing conditions in respect to the character of work to be done in the mines, the government may control the character of the development of the mines and the treatment of employes with reference to safety. By denying the right to transfer the lease except by the written permission of the governmental authorities, it may withhold the needed consent when it is proposed to transfer the leasehold to persons interested in establishing a monopoly of coal production in any state or neighborhood. The change from the absolute grant to the leasing system will involve a good deal of trouble in the outset, and the training of experts in the matter of making proper leases; but the change will be a good one and can be made. The change is in the interest of conservation, and I am glad to approve it.

Alaska Coal Lands.

The investigation of the geological survey show that the coal properties in Alaska cover about 1,200 square miles, and that there are known to be available about 15,000,000,000 tons. This is, however, an underestimate of the coal in Alaska, because further developments will probably increase this amount many times; but we can say with considerable certainty that there are two fields on the Pacific slope which can be reached by railways at a reasonable cost from deep water—in one case about fifty miles and in the other case of about 150 miles—which will afford certainly 6,000,000,000 tons of coal, more than half of which is of a very high grade of bituminous and of anthracite. It is estimated to be worth, in the ground, one-half a cent a ton, which makes its value per acre from $50 to $500. The coking-coal lands of Pennsylvania are worth from $800 to $2,000 an acre, while other Appalachian fields are worth from $10 to $336 an acre, and the fields in the central states from $10 to $2,000 an acre, and in the Rocky mountains $10 to $500 an acre. The demand for coal on the Pacific coast is for about 4,500,000 tons a year. It would encounter the competition of cheap fuel oil, of which the equivalent of 12,000,000 tons of coal a year is used there. It is estimated that the coal could be laid down at Seattle or San Francisco, a high-grade bituminous, at $4 a ton and anthracite at $5 or $6 a ton. The price of coal on the Pacific slope varies greatly from time to time in the year and from year to year—from $4 to $12 a ton. With a regular coal supply established, the expert of the geological survey, Mr. Brooks, who has made a report on the subject, does not think there would be an excessive profit in the Alaska coal mining because the price at which the coal could be sold would be considerably lowered by competition from these fields and by the presence of crude fuel oil. The history of the laws affecting the disposition of Alaska coal lands shows them to need amendment badly.

On November 12, 1906, President Roosevelt issued an executive order withdrawing all coal lands from location and entry in Alaska. On May 16, 1907, he modified the order so as to permit valid locations made prior to the withdrawal on November 12, 1906, to proceed to entry and patent. Prior to that date some 900 claims had been filed, most of them said to be illegal because either made fraudulently by dummy entrymen in the interest of one individual or corporation, or because of agreements made prior to location between the applicants to co-operate in developing the lands. There are 33 claims for 160 acres each, known as the "Cunningham claims," which are claimed to be valid on the ground that they were made by an attorney for 33 different and bona fide claimants who, as alleged, paid their money and took the proper steps to locate their entries and protect them. The representatives of the government in the hearings before the land office have attacked the validity of these Cunningham claims on the ground that prior to their location there was an understanding between the claimants to pool their claims after they had been perfected and unite them in one company. The trend of decision seems to show that such an agreement would invalidate the claims, although under the subsequent law of May 28, 1908, the consolidation of such claims was permitted, after location and entry, in tracts of 2,560 acres. It would be, of course, improper for me to intimate what the result of the issue as to the Cunningham and other Alaska claims is likely to be, but it ought to be distinctly understood that no private claims for Alaska coal lands have as yet been allowed or perfected, and also that whatever the result as to pending claims, the existing coal-land laws of Alaska are most unsatisfactory, and should be radically amended. To begin with, the purchase price of the land is a flat rate of $10 per acre, although, as we have seen, the estimate of the agent of the geological survey would carry up the maximum of value to $500 an acre. In my judgment it is essential in the proper development of Alaska that these coal lands should be opened, and that the Pacific slope should be given the benefit of the comparatively cheap coal of fine quality which can be furnished at a reasonable price from these fields; but the public, through the government, ought certainly to retain a wise control and interest in these coal deposits, and I think it may do so safely if congress will authorize the granting of leases, as already suggested for government coal lands in the United States, with provisions forbidding the transfer of the leases except with the consent of the government, thus preventing their acquisition by a combination or monopoly and upon limitations as to the area to be included in any one lease to one individual, and at a certain moderate rental, with royalties upon the coal mined proportioned to the market value of the coal either at Seattle or at San Francisco. Of course such leases should contain conditions requiring the erection of proper plants, the proper development by modern mining methods of the properties leased, and the use of every known and practical means and device for saving the life of the miners.

Oil and Gas Lands.

In the last administration there were withdrawn from agricultural entry 2,820,-000 acres of supposed oil land in California; about a million and a half acres in Louisiana, of which only 6,500 acres were known to be vacant unappropriated land; 75,000 acres in Oregon and 174,-000 acres in Wyoming, making a total of nearly 4,000,000 acres. In September, 1909, I directed that all public oil lands, whether then withdrawn or not, should be withheld from disposition pending congressional action, for the reason that the existing placer mining law, although made applicable to deposits of this character, is not suitable to such lands, and for the further reason that it seemed desirable to reserve certain fuel-oil deposits for the use of the American navy. Accordingly the form of all existing withdrawals was changed, and new withdrawals aggregating 2,750,000 acres were made in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. Field examinations during the year showed that of the original withdrawals, 2,170,-000 acres were not valuable for oil, and they were restored for agricultural entry. Meantime, other withdrawals of public oil lands in these states were made, so that July 1, 1910, the outstanding withdrawals then amounted to 4,550,000 acres.

The needed oil and gas law is essentially a leasing law. In their natural occurrence, oil and gas cannot be measured in terms of acres, like coal, and it follows that exclusive title to these products can normally be secured only after they reach the surface. Oil should be disposed of as a commodity in terms of barrels of transportable product rather than in acres of real estate. This is, of course, the reason for the practically universal adoption of the leasing system wherever oil land is in private ownership. The government thus would not be entering on an experiment, but simply putting into effect a plan successfully operated in private contracts. Why should not the government as a landowner deal directly with the oil producer rather than through the intervention of a middleman to whom the government gives title to the land?

The principal underlying feature of such legislation should be the exercise of beneficial control rather than the collection of revenue. As not only the largest owner of oil lands, but as a prospective large consumer of oil by reason of the increasing use of fuel oil by the navy, the federal government is directly concerned both in encouraging rational development and at the same time insuring the longest possible life to the oil supply.

One of the difficulties presented, especially in the California fields, is that the Southern Pacific railroad owns every other section of land in the oil field, and in those fields the oil seems to be in a common reservoir, or series of reservoirs, communicating through the oil sands, so that the excessive draining of oil at one well, or on the railroad territory generally, would exhaust the oil in the government land. Hence it is important that if the government is to have its share of the oil it should begin the opening of wells on its own property.

It has been suggested, and I believe the suggestion to be a sound one, that permits be issued to a prospector for oil giving him the right to prospect for two years over a certain tract of government land for the discovery of oil, the right to be evidenced by a license for which he pays a small sum. When the oil is discovered, then he acquires title to a certain tract, much in the same way as he would acquire title under a mining law. Of course if the system of leasing is adopted, then he would be given the benefit of a lease upon terms like that above suggested. What has been said in respect to oil applies also to government gas lands.

Phosphate Lands.

Phosphorus is one of the three essentials to plant growth, the other elements being nitrogen and potash. Of these three, phosphorus is by all odds the scarcest element in nature. It is easily extracted in useful form from the phosphate rock, and the United States contains the greatest known deposits of this rock in the world. They are found in Wyoming, Utah and Florida, as well as in South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. The government phosphate lands are confined to Wyoming, Utah and Florida. Prior to March 4, 1909, there were 4,000,000 acres withdrawn from agricultural entry in the ground that the land covered phosphate rock. Since that time, 2,322,000 acres of the land thus withdrawn was found not to contain phosphate in profitable quantities, while 1,678,000 acres was classified properly as phosphate lands. During this administration there has been withdrawn and classified 437,000 acres, so that today there is classified as phosphate rock land 2,115,000 acres. This rock is most important in the composition of fertilizers to improve the soil, and as the future is certain to create an enormous demand throughout this country for fertilization, the value to the public of such deposits as these can hardly be exaggerated. Certainly with respect to these deposits a careful policy of conservation should be followed. A law that would provide a leasing system for the phosphate deposits, together with a provision for the separation of the surface and mineral rights as is already provided for in the case of coal, would seem to meet the need of promoting the development of these deposits and their utilization in the agricultural lands of the west. If it is thought desirable to discourage the exportation of phosphate rock and the saving of it for our own lands, this purpose could be accomplished by conditions in the lease granted by the government to its lessees. Of course, under the constitution the government could not tax and could not prohibit the exportation of phosphate, but as proprietor and owner of the lands in which the phosphate is deposited it could impose conditions upon the kind of sales, whether foreign or domestic, which the lessees might make of the phosphate mined.

Water-Power Sites.

Prior to March 4, 1909, there had been, on the recommendation of the reclamation service, withdrawn from agricultural entry, because they were regarded as useful for water-power sites which ought not to be disposed of as agricultural lands, tracts amounting to about four million acres. The withdrawals were hastily made and included a great deal of land that was not useful for power sites. They were intended to include the power sites on 29 rivers in nine states. Since that time 3,471,412 acres have been restored for settlement of the original four million, because they do not contain power sites; and meantime there have been newly withdrawn 1,245,892 acres on vacant public land and 211,067 acres on entered public land, or a total of 1,456,559 acres. These withdrawals made from time to time cover all the power sites included in the first withdrawals, and many more, on 135 rivers and in 11 states. The disposition of these power sites involves one of the most difficult questions presented in carrying out practical conservation.

The statute of 1891 with its amendments permits the secretary of the interior to grant perpetual easements or rights of way from water sources over public lands for the primary purpose of irrigation and such electrical current as may be incidentally developed, but no grant can be made under this statute to concerns whose primary purpose is generating and handling electricity. The statute of 1901 authorizes the secretary of the interior to issue revocable permits over the public lands to electrical power companies, but this statute is woefully inadequate because it does not authorize the collection of a charge or fix a term of years. Capital is slow to invest in an enterprise founded on a permit revocable at will.

It is the plain duty of the government to see to it that in the utilization and development of all this immense amount of water power, conditions shall be imposed that will prevent monopoly and will prevent extortionate charges, which are the accompaniment of monopoly. The difficulty of adjusting the matter is accentuated by the relation of the power sites to the water, the fall and flow of which create the power. In the states where these sites are, the riparian owner does not control or own the power in the water which flows past his land. That power is under the control and within the grant of the state, and generally the rule is that the first water user is entitled to the enjoyment. Now, the possession of the bank or water-power site over which the water is to be conveyed in order to make the power useful, gives to its owner an advantage and a certain kind of control over the use of the water power, and it is proposed that the government in dealing with its own lands should use this advantage and lease lands for power sites to those who would develop the power, and impose conditions on the leasehold with reference to the reasonableness of the rates at which the power, when transmuted, is to be furnished to the public, and forbidding the union of the particular power with a combination of others made for the purpose of monopoly by forbidding assignment of the lease save by consent of the government. Serious difficulties are anticipated by some in such an attempt on the part of the general government, because of the sovereign control of the state over the water power in its natural condition, and the mere proprietorship of the government in the riparian lands. It is contended that through its mere proprietary right in the site, the central government has no power to attempt to exercise police jurisdiction with reference to how the water power in a river owned and controlled by the state shall be used, and that it is a violation of the state's rights. I question the validity of this objection. The government may impose any conditions that it chooses in its lease of its own property, even though it may have the same purpose, and in effect accomplish just what the state would accomplish by the exercise of its sovereignty. There are those (and the director of the geological survey, Mr. Smith, who has given a great deal of attention to this matter, is one of them) who insist that this matter of transmuting water power into electricity, which can be conveyed all over the country and across state lines, is a matter that ought to be retained by the general government, and that it should avail itself of the ownership of these power sites for the very purpose of co-ordinating in one general plan the power generated from these government owned sites.

Arguments Against Idea.

On the other hand, it is contended that it would relieve a complicated situation if the control of the water-power site and the control of the water were vested in the same sovereignty and ownership, viz., the states, and then were disposed of for development to private lessees under the restrictions needed to preserve the interests of the public from the extortions and abuses of monopoly. Therefore, bills have been introduced in congress providing that whenever the state authorities deem a water power useful they may apply to the government of the United States for a grant to the state of the adjacent land for a water-power site, and that this grant from the federal government to the state shall contain a condition that the state shall never part with the title to the water-power site or the water power, but shall lease it only for a term of years not exceeding fifty, with provisions in the lease by which the rental and the rates for which the power is furnished to the public shall be readjusted at periods less than the term of the lease, say, every ten years. The argument is urged against this disposition of power sites that legislators and state authorities are more subject to corporate influence and control than would be the central government; in reply it is claimed that a readjustment of the terms of leasehold every ten years would secure to the public and the state just and equitable terms.

I do not express an opinion upon the controversy thus made or a preference as to the two methods of treating water-power sites. I shall submit the matter to congress and urge that one or the other of the two plans be adopted.

I have referred to the course of the last administration and of the present one in making withdrawals of government lands from entry under homestead and other laws and of congress in removing all doubt as to the validity of these withdrawals as a great step in the direction of practical conservation. But it is only one of two necessary steps to effect what should be our purpose. It has produced a status quo and prevented waste and irrevocable disposition of the lands until the method for their proper disposition can be formulated. But it is of the utmost importance that such withdrawals should not be regarded as the final step in the course of conservation, and that the idea should not be allowed to spread that conservation is the tying up of the natural resources of the government for indefinite withholding from use and the remission to remote generations to decide what ought to be done with these means of promoting present general human comfort and progress. For, if so, it is certain to arouse the greatest opposition to conservation as a cause, and if it were a correct expression of the purpose of conservationists it ought to arouse this opposition. As I have said elsewhere, the problem is how to save and how to utilize, how to conserve and still develop; for no sane person can contend that it is for the common good that nature's blessings should be stored only for unborn generations.

I beg of you, therefore, in your deliberations and in your informal discussions, when men come forward to suggest evils that the promotion of conservation is to remedy, that you invite them to point out the specific evils and the specific remedies; that you invite them to come down to details in order that their discussions may flow into chanels that shall be useful rather than into periods that shall be eloquent and entertaining, without shedding real light on the subject. The people should be shown exactly what is needed in order that they make their representatives in congress and the state legislature do their intelligent bidding.

WILL NOT OPPOSE BADGER CAPITAL

Will Recommend Building of a Paper Mill.

HAS MADE INVESTIGATION

Pulp Mill Will Do No Harm and Afford Much Good—About $500,000 of State's Capital Is Invested.

Madison.—D. M. Thompson, president of the Spokane Valley Irrigated Land company, says that he is not opposed to the presence of a paper mill in the fruit districts of the Spokane valley, after having investigated the paper making industry in Wisconsin.

He says that when he returns to his home in the west he will recommend to his company and fruit growers of the region in which he is interested that the project of the Inland Empire Paper company of Spokane, Wash., to build a mill in the fruit region be encouraged.

About $500,000 of Wisconsin capital is invested in the Spokane company. Among the Wisconsin stockholders are L. M. Alexander, Milwaukee, and J. G. Rosebush, Appleton. There also are Wisconsin men in the fruit business in the region in question.

"There was some question among the fruit growers of the Spokane valley as to the effect of a paper mill on the fruit industry," said Mr. Thompson. "They also wanted to know whether a paper mill was a good institution, otherwise, for their community, and I was sent here to make an investigation and report.

"I have found that wood pulp institutions are clean, and am convinced that they would in no way hurt the fruit industry. As we have many kinds of pulp timber in abundance I also believe that the paper making industry would greatly help our region. I shall report in favor of urging the building of the proposed paper mills."

Normal School Heads in Conference.

Conferences of educators of Wisconsin to consider matters vital to the welfare and betterment of the normal schools of the state, a distinct departure originating in this state, have been ordered by the board of normal regents and are expected to result in marked improvement in the schools.

At the annual meeting of the board in June a special committee reported a plan for conferences upon seven general subjects with a view to giving greater flexibility to the work and stimulate free discussion and to call forth the best thought on questions of far-reaching importance. The suggestion of the committee was adopted and the subjects designated were: Pedagogy and psychology; English; history, civics and economics, geography, science, mathematics and music.

These conferences are to be held in the assembly chamber at Madison on the following dates:

Mathematics, October 7 and 8; music, October 14 and 15; geography, October 21 and 22; English, October 28 and 29; science, November 11 and 12; history, civics and economics, November 18 and 19; pedagogy and psychology, December 2 and 3.

Much is expected as a result of these conferences and normal school men and educators generally throughout the country will await a report of these proceedings with interest.

Find Mounds Near Darlington.

In company with Prof. W. E. Leonard and Prof. H. B. Lathrop of the state university, Secretary C. E. Brown of the Wisconsin Archeological society recently made a trip down the picturesque Pecatonia river valley in La Fayette county. During this trip heretofore unrecorded groups of Indian earthworks were located in the vicinity of Darlington and at several other points along the stream. The effigies observed all proved to be of the bear type, a widely distributed form of Wisconsin animal shaped earthwork. Linear mounds of good size were also found to occur in that region. All were on hillsides and hilltops.

Relic hunters are as reckless and destructive in this region as anywhere in Wisconsin. Almost every mound visited showed traces of their greedy and unprofitable digging for spoils. Many fine works have been hopelessly ruined by their unskilled operations. Such persons richly deserve punishment. Owners of interesting Indian monuments should take every precaution to prevent such depredations. It is quite a common but erroneous belief of the farmers in this region that the linear mounds represent breastworks erected by the Sauk Indians during the period of the Black Hawk war. None is of such elevation or so disposed that it would be of any service as defenses.

Mark Mounds at West Allis.

The Wisconsin Archeological society has secured permission to mark with a metal tablet the group of two Indian conical mounds preserved at its request several years ago in State Fair park, West Allis. It probably will be unveiled with simple but appropriate ceremonies. These mounds are within a short distance of the administration building, near the bank of Honey creek. There originally were three mounds in this cluster, but one was accidentally destroyed.

Swedish Churches Elect.

The organization of the Northern Conference of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church in the states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and North Dakota, took place. The following officers were elected: Secretary, Rev. C. H. Sundstrum, Minneapolis; assistants, C. J. Rosenquist, Red Wing, Minn.; John Wagner, St. Paul; secretary of statistics, L. G. Edgren, Wilmar, Minn.; assistants, Andrew Anderson, LaFayette, Minn.; Axel Strom, Calumet, Mich.; M. E. Bangfeldt, Litchfield, Minn..

Many Languages Taught at University.

That the languages and literatures of many countries of the world are taught at the University of Wisconsin is indicated by the announcement of 264 different courses in the new bulletin of the modern language, comparative literature and comparative philology departments, just off the press.

Seventeen courses in Scandinavian languages and literature are announced, including those in modern Norse and Swedish.

Dairy Cows Enter Wisconsin Contest.

The entries in the Wisconsin dairy cow competition have now reached the three hundred mark. Owing to the very unfavorable pasture conditions this season, a few of the breeders withdrew one or more of their cows from the competition last month, and the production of all the cows was greatly reduced, both on account of the severe drought that farmers have just passed through and because of the present advance of the lactation period of many of the cows in the competition.

The average production of 256 cows whose records were received for the full month of July, was 941.9 pounds milk and 36.706 pounds fat; 50 cows produced more than 50 pounds of butter fat during the month. The largest production was that of the Holstein cow, Johanna Pauline Paul, 95525, owned by H. F. Schroeder of West Bend, which was 2,095.4 pounds milk, 246.4 pounds solids and 70.405 pounds butter fat (average solids 11.76 per cent., fat 3.36 per cent.). As a three-year-old she is entitled to an 18 per cent. handicap under the rules of the competition, which gives her credit for a production of 83.078 pounds butter fat and wins for her owner the Hoard's Dairyman special prize for the month of July.

Johanna Pauline Paul was dropped February 12, 1907. Her dam was Dora Pauline Paul, 87540, and her sire Sir Johanna DeKol Bessie, 33070; her grand-sire, Sir Johanna DeKol, was the sire of Cedar Lawn DeKol Johanna, the record cow for the month of May.

Pumpkins vs. Barkers.

As a further measure of discouraging the giving of undue prominence to so-called "vaudeville" features at county fairs in Wisconsin, Secretary of State Frear sent to the secretaries of the various county and sectional agricultural associations, about seventy-five in number, report blanks which contain a warning that there is a penalty in the law in case of untrue reports.

These reports form the basis for the state aid given to county "pumpkin" shows, 50 per cent. of the bona fide total of premiums paid upon agricultural and domestic science exhibits being paid to fair associations as a bonus. The law provides that when state aid is given, the total of purses offered in "exhibitions of speed" shall not exceed one-third of the grand total of premiums. It also is required that a sworn statement be made that no gambling has been allowed on the premises and no intoxicants sold on the grounds.

It is the intent of the law that the giving of premiums for agricultural exhibits be fostered and the traditional status of the county fair preserved, as opposed to a plethora of freak exhibitions, sideshows and other concessions, which have come to be lumped under the term "vaudeville." The penalty for filing untrue statements of premiums is a fine of $50 to $500.

Fight for Humanity.

"When $90,000 is paid each year in the state of Wisconsin for the protection of game, and $17,000 for the maintenance of the state board of health, there is something wrong with the viewpoint of the legislature," says a bulletin of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis association.

"We wish to call the attention of voters to the importance of electing men who understand the importance of public health, and who are as ready to fight for the cash value of human life as others do for the forests, water power rights, railroad rate regulation or for the development and patronage of agricultural and dairy resources.

"We hope the voters of Wisconsin will now, before the primaries, get pledges for the support of legislation which will tend to reduce the poverty, suffering and death directly attributable to preventable diseases—particularly tuberculosis."

Former Farm Students Meet at Fair.

A state fair "round-up" of the graduates and former students of the college of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin will be held this month at the college of agriculture exhibit at the state fair. Every alumnus of the college who attends the fair will be present, and plans are being made for a brief meeting with short addresses by representatives of the college.

Graduates of the long and middle courses, the short course, dairy course and other students who have attended the college at any time will have an opportunity to meet old friends and to get in touch again with the college.

New Corporations.

Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of Secretary of State Frear as follows:

Stondall-Toftoy company, Madison; capital, $1,000,000; incorporations, A. M. Stondall, Holger Toftoy, Alfred Rogers, Louis T. Hill.

The Cleveland Mining company, Madison, filed an amendment making 34,500 shares of the capital stock preferred and 115,500 shares common.

Women's Clubs to Meet at Oshkosh.

The date for the convention of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's clubs, to be held in Oshkosh, has been set for October 26 and 27, and plans are being perfected for the program and entertainment. The federation has a membership of 7,000 women. According to a decision made at Milwaukee in 1908, the conventions of even years are devoted to political and legislative subjects in the main the odd year to art and literature.

Mining Delegates Named.

The following delegates were appointed by Governor Davidson to the American Mining congress to be held at Los Angeles, Cal., September 26 to October 1: W. N. Smith, Platteville; Chas. Billingsly, Benton; William Kennedy, Highland; Richard Meyers, Lancaster; A. V. Wells, Livingston; Robert Dugdale, Platteville; H. S. Kimball, Platteville; George D. Orput, Platteville; H. C. Holthoff, Milwaukee; Hon. A. W. Kopp, Platteville; Dr. W. M. Gill, Madison; Thomas Gill Milwaukee.

Enlarge Extension Work.

The work of the extension department of the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee along sociological lines is to be enlarged with the assistance of several Milwaukeeans into an institute of municipal and social service The work is to begin this winter.

The institute will bring to Milwaukee well-known men who will speak on the problems confronting the worker for social and municipal improvements. In addition will be held conferences, classes and field work.

STATE NEWS

Manitowoc—Losing their baby from its carriage while crossing a long railway bridge, and not noticing their loss for several minutes thereafter, was the experience of a local couple the other day. The couple had taken a short cut across the bridge to their home. When half way over the father noticed something fall from the baby carriage, but paid no particular attention. Arriving at the other end the parents proceeded on their way, and it was only when the mother happened to glance into the carriage that the child's absence was discovered. Retracing their steps in search of the babe, they found it hanging between the ties of the bridge, its shoulders having proved too large to pass between the ties.

Manitowoc—Tests are being arranged for in connection with the harvesting of the second crop of the Wisconsin Pea Canners' company of a thresher, a machine which has been patented by Albert Mundt and Edward Schnorr of this city and which is said to be one of the biggest booms to the pea industry which has ever been perfected. With the use of the machine, which resembles in appearance a grain threshing machine the need for viners in the factories is done away with, the thresher doing the work of the viners in the field.

Barron—John Signor of Rice Lake and a Mr. Siller of Kansas City, Mo., killed four bears which were crossing a narrow point on Lake Court Oreilles a few days ago. Mr. Siller was fishing in a boat and noticing something swimming in the lake, he rowed out and found four bears. He kept them circling in the water and called for help. Signor, who was in a cottage nearby, came out in another boat with a rifle and killed the old bear and three cubs. The men were so close to the animals they could touch them with the gun.

Kenosha.—Mrs. Carrie Jensen, forty-one years old, a resident of Zion City, committed suicide here by jumping into Lake Michigan from the South Water street breakwater. The woman was a daughter of Christian Lange, a prominent resident of Racine, and the divorced wife of Knute Jensen of Kenosha. It is thought she was suffering from religious mania. She might have been saved, but she refused to accept assistance.

Marshfield.—The appearance of a so-called "wild man," thought to inhabit a wooded spot near Hewitt, has caused excitement the past week. The man is an unkempt specimen, habited only in a shirt, and as wild as a hawk in his actions. Mr. and Mrs. C. Echwell, who reside near the place where the freak is supposed to lie concealed, which is a dense thicket on low ground, have seen him several times.

Marinette.—There is gold in the Kirby hills, in section 27 of Marinette county, according to Mike Smith, a homesteader in the town of Athelstane. Several months ago Smith sent a sample of some mineral substances taken from one of the Kirby hills to Judge L. M. Evert of the police court in this city. Smith at the time was of the belief that bright particles in the sample might be gold.

Racine.—The body of James Magee, employed as a farm hand in the town of Yorkville, was found along the right-of-way of the Milwaukee road between Corliss and Union Grove. One leg and one arm had been severed. It is believed Magee was thrown under the wheels in attempting to jump from a freight train.

Madison.—State Bank Commissioner M. C. Bergh has issued a call for reports on the conditions of the state banks at the time of the closing of business on August 31. This call coincides with that of the controller of the currency applying to national banks.

Wausau.—John Schwister of Wausau, chauffeur for C. J. Winton of Minneapolis, a lumberman formerly of Wausau, is building an aeroplane. It will be eighty feet wide and forty feet long. The engine will be of aluminum and is especially constructed for the purpose. Mr. Schwister says he will give an exhibition flight here as soon as the machine is completed.

Beloit.—The Berlin Machine works is about to build a new office building, steel fireproof construction and three stories. The cost will be about $60,000. The site is adjacent to the company's shops on Fourth street. The company plans to build large additions to the Beloit shops next year and also will build in Seattle, Wash. It also has a shop in Hamilton, Ont.

Green Bay.—Bankruptcy proceedings have been started against the Diamond Paint company. The stated liabilities are $5,075.93 and the assets $9,241.86.

Oshkosh.—The survivors of the Twenty-first Volunteer infantry will be entertained here September 13 and 14.

Depere.—The total valuation of taxable property, real and personal, in Depere is $2,025,884, as equalized by the board of review. This is an increase of $15,468 over last year.

Green Bay.—Mrs. Charles Hassler, wife of the chief lineman on the High Falls power line, climbed the tower on the east shore of Fox river and remained there for some time. Few men have performed the feat.

Pewaukee.—An unidentified man was killed by a train at Fisher's Crossing, a mile and a half east of here. It is believed he was a tramp.

La Crosse.—The "Made in La Crosse" celebration which was to have been held next week has been postponed indefinitely. Manufacturers and merchants notified the special committee that their business was requiring their attention too closely to permit their taking part in the event at that time.

Barron.—Sheriff J. H. Johnson left Wednesday night for Madison to secure requisition papers for Amelio Carloni, who is under arrest in Portland, Ore., charged with a murderous assault on his sweetheart, in Cumberland, Wis., last July.

La Crosse.—Charged with robbing the postoffice at Bryan, Minn., Carl Miller was arrested in a resort here. Miller, who is over six feet tall, fought desperately when arrested. He has been going under various aliases and passed three money orders of $10 each in St. Paul and Superior. He will be taken to St. Paul.

Marinette.—James Garlow, who is said to have fractured the skull of Policeman Frank Bruce in an attack several weeks ago, pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to two years in the state penitentiary in Waupun by Judge W. B. Quinlan.

He Was Mistaken.

"This country would be all right," said the traveler in a heathen land, "but it isn't civilized."

"That's where you go lame, stranger," rejoined the native. "Two per cent. of the population owns 90 per cent. of the land. What more civilization do you want?"

A Pull Somewhere.

He—So you finished the novel I brought you. How did it come out?

She—The author must have had a pull; I can't see any other way.

A Prosaic Fellow.

"You can get an armful of daisies for a dime," pointed out the optimist, "and just look at their bright, merry little faces."

"What do I want with an armful of daisies?" growled the pessimist. "I'd rather have a cheese sandwich."

The Limit.

"I know the champion mean man."

"Who is he, and what did he do?"

"He beat his wife because she wore her wedding ring out doing housework."

She Was Settled.

Mrs. Uppson—I don't want another giddy girl. Can't you get me a settled woman?

Employment Agent—I think I can, ma'am. I know of one who has had five husbands, and doesn't want any more.

A Pleasant Memory.

The veteran pulled at his pipe and stared thoughtfully into the glowing embers. "Yes," he said, "we made the enemy run that day. But, thank heaven, they didn't catch us."

A Sure Sign.

Skidders—I noticed today that McPneumatic, whose creditors forced him to sell his touring car, is on his feet again.

Skidders—How? Why, I saw him riding in his new $7,000 auto.—Puck.

Early in the Game.

Neighbor—Is any one sick over at your house, Johnny?

Johnny—Dad's ailin' some.

Neighbor—Is he very sick?

Johnny—Not yet. Th' doctor only started t' come this mornin'.

Different Matter.

Pretty Daughter—But, papa, I don't see why you should be so down on Harold. He is willing to die for me.

Papa—Oh, well, I don't object to his doing that. I thought he wanted to marry you.

Yellow.

Friend—I suppose there is a great deal of money in contributing to the leading magazine?

Author—Yes, but there's a great deal more in contributing to the misleading ones.—Puck.

The Lesson of the Sea.

Robert E. Lee Smith—Pa, why is the ocean salty?

Colonel Smith—Providence, my son, has rendahed the greatest paht of the watah on this earth unpalatable to show that it was nevah intended, suh, foh drinking purposes.

Tangible Proof.

"There's a fellow who thinks pretty well of poetry."

"As to how?"

"He pays good money to insert it in his advertisements."

No Comparison.

The portly dame in the back seat of the hotel hack waxed impatient.

"He's the slowest driver I ever saw!" she exclaimed.

"That only shows, ma'am," said the imperturbable jehu, speaking in his own behalf, "that you've never seen a pile driver at work."

Never Can Live It Down.

"They say she is a woman with a past."

"Yes. Once in a game of bridge she failed to play the heart convention."

Uncle George's Mistake.

"That young squirt wants to marry you, does he, Bessie?"

"Y-yes."

"What tomfoolery!"

"No-no, Uncle George; it isn't Tom. It's Jack."

One Exception.

"Jaggs says when there is occasion for it there is no man to whom he is afraid to show his teeth."

"I'll bet he hesitates about doing it when the dentist is getting his forceps ready."

Behind the Times.

Lettice Denby—But this is so sudden!

Uppen Dewing—Sudden! It's nearly two weeks! Young lady, don't you know that the modern, up-to-date, Robert W. Chalmers period of courtship is only two minutes?

Sign of Quality.

"I'm sure that there is some wonderful quality in my daughter's voice."

"What makes you think so?"

"None of the neighbors have objected to her practising."

One Doubter.

Aunt Hepsy, who never had attended a ball game before, listened with horror to the language addressed by the spectators to the umpire.

"Well, that settles it in my mind," she exclaimed. "They don't play this game in Heaven!"

Deeply Engrossed.

"What are those women discussing with so much animation?"

"Current literature."

"Current literature?"

"Yes; the bargain ads."

INDEPENDENCE ON THE FARM

SPLENDID RESULTS FOLLOW FARMING IN THE CANADIAN WEST.

Americans In Canada Not Asked to Forget That They Were Born Americans.

Farm produce today is remunerative, and this helps to make farm life agreeable. Those who are studying the economics of the day tell us that the strength of the nation lies in the cultivation of the soil. Farming is no longer a hand-to-mouth existence. It means independence, often affluence, but certainly independence.

Calling at a farm house, near one of the numerous thriving towns of Alberta, in Western Canada, the writer was given a definition of "independence" that was accepted as quite original. The broad acres of the farmer's land had a crop—and a splendid one, too, by the way—ripening for the reapers' work. The evenness of the crop, covering field after field, attracted attention, as did also the neatness of the surroundings, the well built substantial story-and-a-half log house, and the well-rounded sides of the cattle. His broken English—he was a French Canadian—was easily understandable and pleasant to listen to. He had come there from Montreal a year ago, had paid $20 an acre for the 320-acre farm, with the little improvement it had. He had never farmed before, yet his crop was excellent, giving evidence as to the quality of the soil, and the good judgment that had been used in its preparation. And brains count in farming as well as "braw." Asked how he liked it there, he straightened his broad shoulders, and with hand outstretched towards the waving fields of grain, this young French Canadian, model of symmetrical build, replied: "Be gosh, yes, we like him the farmin'—well, don't we, Jeannette" as he smilingly turned to the young wife standing near. She had accompanied him from Montreal to his far west home, to assist him by her wifely help and companionship, in making a new home in this new land. "Yes, we come here wan year ago, and we never farm before. Near Montreal, me father, he kop de gris' mill, an' de cardin' mill, an' be gosh! he run de cheese factor' too. He work, an' me work, an' us work tarn har', be gosh! Us work for de farmer; well 'den, somet'n' go not always w'at you call

RANG THE BELL, ALL RIGHT



Estimates of Yield of Wheat in Western Canada for 1910 More Than One Hundred Million Bushels.

de' right, an' de farmer he say de' mean t'ing, be gosh! and tell us go to —well, anyway he tarn mad. Now," and then he waved his hand again towards the fields, "I 'ave no bodder, no cardin' mill, no gris' mill, no cheese factor'. I am now de farmer man an' when me want to, me can say to de oder fellow! you go——! Well, we like him—the farmin'." And that was a good definition of independence.

Throughout a trip of several hundred miles in the agricultural district of Western Canada, the writer found the farmers in excellent spirits, an optimistic feeling being prevalent everywhere. It will be interesting to the thousands on the American side of the line to know that their relatives and friends are doing well there, that they have made their home in a country that stands up so splendidly under what has been trying conditions in most of the northwestern part of the farming districts of the continent. With the exception of some portions of Southern Alberta, and also a portion of Manitoba and Southern Saskatchewan the grain crops could be described as fair, good and excellent. The same drought that affected North and South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Wisconsin and other of the northern central states extended over into a portion of Canada just mentioned. But in these portions the crops for the past four or five years were splendid and the yields good.

The great province of Saskatchewan has suffered less from drought in proportion to her area under cultivation than either of the other provinces. On the other hand, instead of the drought being confined very largely to the south of the main line of the C. P. R. it is to be found in patches right through the center of northern Saskatchewan also. In spite of this, however, Saskatchewan has a splendid crop. A careful checking of the averages of yield, with the acreages in the different districts, gives an average yield of 16½ bushels to the acre.

In Southern Alberta one-fifth of the winter wheat will not be cut, or has been re-sown to feed. There are individual crops which will run as high as 45 bushels on acres of 500 and 1,000 acres, but there are others which will drop as low as 15. A safe average for winter wheat will be 19 bushels. The sample is exceptionally fine, excepting in a few cases where it has been wrinkled by extreme heat.

The northern section of Alberta has been naturally anxious to impress the world with the fact that it has not suffered from drought, and this is quite true. Wheat crops run from 20 to 30 bushels to an acre, but in a report such as this it is really only possible to deal with the province as a whole and while the estimate may seem very low to the people of Alberta, it is fair to the province throughout.

When the very light rainfall and other eccentricities of the past season are taken into account, it seems nothing short of a miracle that the Canadian West should have produced 102 million bushels of wheat, which is less than 18 million bushels short of the crop of 1909. It is for the West generally a paying crop and perhaps the best advertisement the country has ever had, as it shows that no matter how dry the year, with thorough tillage, good seed and proper methods of conserving the moisture, a crop can always be produced.

As some evidence of the feeling of the farmers, are submitted letters written by farmers but a few days ago, and they offer the best proof that can be given.

Maidstone, Sask., Aug. 4, '10.

I came to Maidstone from Menominee, Wis., four years ago, with my parents and two brothers. We all located homesteads at that time and now have our parents. The soil is a rich black loam as good as I have ever seen. We have had good crops each year and in 1909 they were exceedingly good. Wheat yielding from 32 to 40 bushels per acre and oats from 40 to 80. We are well pleased with the country and do not care to return to our native state. I certainly believe that Saskatchewan is just the place for a hustler to get a start and make himself a home. Wages here for farm labor range from $35 to $45 per month. Lee Dow.

Telfield, Alberta, July 10, 1910.

I am a native of Texas, the largest and one of the very best states of the Union. I have been here three years and have not one desire to return to the States to live. There is no place I know of that offers such splendid inducements for capital, brain and brawn. I would like to say to all who are not satisfied where you are, make a trip to Western Canada, if you do not like it you will feel well repaid for your trip. Take this from one who's on the ground. We enjoy splendid government, laws, school, railway facilities, health, and last, but not least, an ideal climate, and this from a Texan. O. L. Pughs.

James Normur of Porter, Wisconsin, after visiting Dauphin, Manitoba, says: "I have been in Wisconsin 26 years, coming out from Norway. Never have I seen better land and the crops in East Dauphin are better than I have ever seen, especially the oats. There is more straw and it has heavier heads than ours in Wisconsin.

"This is just the kind of land we are looking for. We are all used to mixed farming and the land we have seen is finely adapted to that sort of work. Cattle, hogs, horses and grain will be my products, and for the live stock, prospects could not be better. I have never seen such cattle as are raised here on the wild prairie grasses and the vetch that stands three or four feet high in the groves and on the open prairie."

Sir Wilfred Laurier Talks to Americans.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada, is now making a tour of Western Canada and in the course of his tour he has visited many of the districts in which Americans have settled. He expresses himself as highly pleased with them. At Craig, Saskatchewan, the American settlers joined with the others in an address of welcome. In replying Sir Wilfred said in part:

"I understand that many of you have come from the great Republic to the south of us—a land which is akin to us by blood and tradition. I hope that in coming from a free country you realize that you come also to another free country, and that although you came from a republic you have come to what is a crowned democracy. The King, our sovereign, has perhaps not so many powers as the President of the United States, but whether we are on the one side of the line or the other, we are all brothers by blood, by kinship, by ties of relationship. In coming here as you have come and becoming naturalized citizens of this country no one desires you to forget the land of your ancestors. It would be a poor man who would not always have in his heart a fond affection for the land which he came from. The two greatest countries today are certainly the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Republic of the United States. Let them be united together and the peace of the world will be forever assured.

"I hope that in coming here as you have, you have found liberty, justice and equality of rights. In this country, as in your own, you know nothing of separation of creed and race, for you are all Canadians here. And if I may express a wish it is that you would become as good Canadians as you have been good Americans and that you may yet remain good Americans. We do not want you to forget what you have been; but we want you to look more to the future than to the past. Let me, before we part, tender you the sincere expression of my warmest gratitude for your reception."

Serving Two Masters.

"Can a man serve two masters?" exclaimed John M. Callahan, candidate for the Democratic nomination for secretary of state, at a meeting in Eagles' hall the other night. "I say he cannot, and that reminds me of the answer I got from an Irish friend of mine when I asked him the same question.

"Kin a man serve two masters, is it," says my Irish friend. "Oi only knowed wan man that could do it, and in the ind they sent him to jail fer bigamy!"—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

A Close Second.

Skinner—Good morning, ma'am! Did you ever see anything so unsettled as the weather has been lately?

Mrs. Bashley—Well, there's your board bill, Mr. Skinner.—Stray Stories.

Rather Hard.

Bill—Do you think a man becomes what he eats?

Jill—Well, they do say so.

"Well, perhaps that ossified man in the museum began by eating his wife's bread."

The Right Way.

William Muldoon, the noted trainer, was talkin, apropos of the Jeffries-Johnson fight, of training.

"In training," he said, "the strictest obedience is required. Whenever I think of the theory of training I think of Dash, who, after 18 years of married life, is one of the best and happiest husbands in the world.

"'Dash,' I once said to him, 'well, Dash, old man, how do you take married life?'

"'According to directions,' he replied."

And Made Him Believe It.

"A Wellesley professor tells us that the two sexes are not equal."

"His wife probably told him."—Houston Post.

There is no such thing as finding true happiness by searching for it directly. It must come by the service, the love and the happiness we give to others.—R. W. Trine.

A man is apt to set a pace in his love letters that he is never able to follow.

The Master of Craven

By MARIE VAN VORST

PICTURES BY CHAS. W. ROSSER

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SYNOPSIS.

Basil Tempest, world's greatest novelist and poet refusing to be further lionized, shuts himself up in Craven his country home. His gloomy meditations are interrupted by his housekeeper, who has countermanded his orders not to admit any one. The visitor is Lucy Carew, an American who has come to England to write a study of the author but more especially to get a synopsis of his new suite of poems having been promised a good position with a magazine if successful. Tempest is angry—declares he will write no more, and sends her packing. Repentance of his rudeness in sending her out in the rain at night, it follows, but she refuses to return to Craven with him, and takes lodging with a cottager. Next morning Lucy receives a note from Tempest offering to assist her in writing her essay. Tempest dictates to Lucy, who listens spellbound as she writes. Tempest calls at the cottage and discovers that Lucy has left to take a train for London. He overtakes her and induces her to stay over and read the manuscript to him. He invites her to dine with him. She declines but says she will call the following day. Angry and disappointed, Tempest goes to London.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

He shrugged impatiently. "You know how little the last would affect me. I am going away on a longer journey than four weeks and I want you to come with me."

She withdrew her hand, which he still held—not snatched it, but slowly and meditatively withdrew it. Tempest felt sensitively her complexion of mind—he had surprised, but not shocked her. Leaning towards her, in a low tone he pleaded with her, storming her citadel, whose weakness he knew. Afterwards, she thought in reviewing the moment that he had pleaded as one for life—as for a raft to be thrown to a drowning man. Was it possible he loved her like this?

"Do you realize what you are asking me to do?" she said in a gasp.

"Yes," he said shortly, "give up a London and a husband whose life is notorious, whose existence is a plague to you, a reputation amongst those who have none themselves, a false situation for a sincere one, for a life with the man whom you say you love. Ormond will divorce you, and I will marry you at once."

Lady Ormond had believed the original Tempest who had made her forget everything but himself could not return with the old charm and imperious challenge. She had been wrong then in her belief, for he was talking her over again out of herself and beyond her control.

"Why are you like this?" she murmured with some emotion. "Will you be like this always? If I thought it, I could not hesitate."

At her tone, certainly not the one of brusque denial he had anticipated, Tempest experienced a curious mingling of exultant victory and of sincere regret.

"To-morrow, Letty," he said, and took her hand again, "you must come with me to-morrow."

In her utter surprise Lady Ormond was finding herself equal to Tempest's demands. She did not hesitate for one moment to make a concession he had never asked before. He was rich—would be richer—famous, not yet in the zenith of his celebrity. There was in sharing his life just one sacrifice, and that she determined not to make if she could avoid it.

"Basil!"—she leaned towards him, lifted her head in a way to reveal the clear, pure lines of her neck and chin, her face like a flower turned to the sun—"Basil, I am not cavilling, but you are so impetuous and impracticable. Let me get the divorce from Ormond. It is merely a form—one I can have for the asking. You don't wish to sacrifice me needlessly, do you? You are not so orgueilleux that you must see me humiliated, are you? You are not vain—really, you know—won't you let me get out decently?"

He smiled and sighed. "Decently!" he repeated with some scorn. "Can you, Letty?"

"I will see my lawyers to-morrow."

He frowned and hurried: "Then you refuse to come with me?"

"No," she nodded determinedly, "I don't refuse. If you are set on ruining my reputation—for a whim—why, I won't stand in the way of your egoism."

He capitulated. "Well, you have surprised me, Letty; but then you are a perfect type, and I flatter myself now that I can predict the rest. You shall take the narrow and more reputable way, as you think it to be. But you won't come with me, Letty—you won't come."

"Nonsense," she laughed, and covered his lips with her hand. "You have my word."

Under the hand which he held to his lips he murmured something. It was "Good-by—no respite."

Lady Ormond was filled with satisfaction. She had been equal to the supreme occasion with Tempest; she was not an ordinary woman, then; she had proved her mettle and distinction and was worth the greatest man of the hour.

Tempest took his leave early, went to his club, and wrote her a note which she found on her dressing-table when she went, very shortly after, home and to her room.

Tempest was sitting in the smoking-room of the Carlton when a note was brought and every eye was turned to him as the page's voice called, "Mr Basil Tempest." He beckoned the boy and took the letter, which he thrust into his pocket and went up to his apartment. For a few seconds he turned the letter over in his hands as if he wished to defer certainty, his face gloomy, curious, and still mocking. Then, going close to the electric light so that all its force shone on the page, he took the single sheet of paper from the envelope.

"I don't know whether to blame you or myself; you for dreaming a woman can share the life you write of, I for trusting. I know you still too well to discuss what you say, to advise or suggest. But I am not equal to the sacrifice.

"Hah!" he said, and before he had ended tore it in shreds and let the pieces fall as they would on the hotel carpet.

"I know people too well," he said. "There are no surprises for me. It's a curse to understand your kind—I wish I were a fool! It's only when a man's a fool or in love that he has any chance for happiness."

He stood thinking a second or two, wounded in his vanity—if not broken-hearted, then made his preparations for taking the next train for ——shire.

CHAPTER IV.

When at three o'clock the following afternoon Miss Carew arrived at Craven she was met by Mrs. Henly, who, bustling in before her, said:

"You're to be so good as to wait, miss, in the mornin' room. I've a fire laid there and I am to see you have books and papers and whatever you will like, Mr Tempest telegraphed."

With her last words she threw open the doors of a room whose atmosphere greeted with its brightness—the color and light of it seemed to extend hands.

With native habit of assigning ranks and places to Mr. Tempest's familiars, Mrs. Henly had estimated this sudden guest, by her simplicity and her grace, to be of as high breeding and as worthy blood as the savage United States can provide. The housekeeper, the dearest and sweetest creature one could find in cameos and black silk and caps in the responsible position of head of any bachelor gentleman's household, watched her master's affaires de coeur with an interest and sometimes a jealousy as strong as impotent.

Mrs. Henly talked only with her superiors, she knew she had them—her equals, by reason of being a unique specimen of her type, she had not as yet recognized. Servants were servants to her. She never spoke to them save to give orders or to minister to one in trouble.

By them she was seen to be a very grande dame indeed—by Tempest to be quite the most flawless pearl of womankind.

Living, as she did, very isolated at Craven, she was now faintly flushed with appreciative anticipation of the few moments' chat with Miss Carew before the master should appear. Miss Carew had come from the land of freedom, but whilst she suggested its delicious liberty she lost with it no quality. Mrs. Henly's old eyes regarded the figure of the American with favor. Miss Carew asked: "Mr. Tempest has telegraphed—is he away?"

"He was obliged to run up to London yesterday of a sudden just after Shorter fetched in your note." As though the sight of the master's instructions might beguile the guest, Mrs Henly spread out the pink bit of paper on the table under her hand and read: "Miss Carew arrives at three. Make her welcome, give her books and papers. I shall be up by the express."

"Which means," Mrs. Henly explained, "he left London at six this mornin'; it's a nine hours' run. I've sent the motor to Billings Poke—it's a bit shorter by rail. Mr. Basil does hate rail travel."

Miss Carew did not remark that with apparent ease he took 18 hours out of the 21 for the matter of a short time in town. The dispatch with its minute instructions read in itself a welcome to her, and it was a charming place in which to wait.

Craven's empire morning-room opened on a terraced flower-garden, where to trees already nearly leafless a few November roses clung. The walls, hung in yellow brocade, extended to the dullest day a sense of glow and light. The few pieces of furniture, veritable treasures even in their old epoch, indicated the faultless taste and virtuosity of the selector. Before the fire in the same yellow satin a small divan with bronze reliefs on shining legs and back a few stiff, dignified tabourets, a long console table, a mirror screen. On the mantel a clock and candelabra whose graceful infantile subjects suggested the design to have been intended to please the little king of Rome, a biscuit group a candle-lamp with vivid green shade—there were all.

"It's a pretty little room," Mrs Henly said indulgently. "All the sun there ever is comes here, but to-day it's a bit chilly, isn't it? So I had the fire lit early."

She was before it with the bellows urging the flame. As she raised her matronly self up she said: "It's Lady Ormond's style, she was never content until Mr Basil had torn the old things out. It's like a sweet-box to my thinkin' and a bit bare. It needs people to set it off," she criticised, unconsciously paying the proper artistic tribute to the style of the period the room represented—created to display and to serve as background for the First Empire elegance and simplicity.

But Miss Carew only caught at the name "Lady Ormond." She had seen it often in the papers.

"You know her ladyship, no?" Mrs Henly took for granted. In a frame on whose mahogany border buzzed the Napoleonic bee in bronze was the photograph of a lady in ball dress. Mrs Henly lifted it.

"Lady Ormond at the last court ball."

The girl's eyes were met by a pair of eyes handsome and mocking, hard and cold as her own were soft and sweet.

"A professional beauty," Mrs. Henly ranked her. "But," and she connected her with the room as she glanced around Lady Ormond's creation—"a trifle cold."

Miss Carew replaced the picture. The proud beauty, her cape of velvet and sable falling from one bare shoulder, seemed to reign over the room. Miss Carew no longer felt the warmth of its greeting. It had assumed a personality in which she had no part. The personages had come to people it—it suffocated her, and she walked mechanically over to the window and stood there, looking out on the dreary aspect of bare trees, the whirl of withered leaves along the garden paths, and the few last roses, more wintry and melancholy in their desolation than the specter leaves that had already passed through death.

She said hesitatingly: "Since Mr. Tempest has telegraphed, I suppose it will be best for me to wait a bit, do."

But Mrs. Henly interrupted her. "Wait? Why, Mr Basil wouldn't hear of you not waiting, miss! He'd think I had not made you comfortable. What can I get you?" She lingered.

Perhaps Miss Carew understood something of the woman's interest in herself—her natural curiosity, perhaps. Lady Ormond in her frame, the boldness of her sway at Craven, made the American say, lifting to the placid English face her clear dark eyes:

"I'm here for the first time in England. I came from my country expressly to write a study of Mr. Tempest for America."

The old housekeeper smiled. "A study of Mr. Basil!" she echoed. "Why my dear, I had him at ten years old for my own, as I might say, and I couldn't study him! It's like learnin' a new language every day. He's never the same."

"It's his charm."

"Oh, I daresay!" Mrs. Henly was doubtful, there being moods she had right to remember as not possessing that characteristic. "But he'll not tell you anything, miss. He won't be written. I've seen them who would study him as you call it—come and go, chiefly. No one ever stayed as you have." She paused. "You're a writer, too, then?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Improved Alarm Clock.

A new electrical alarm clock uses dry batteries to ring a bell, supply a small incandescent light with current, and start a fire in an alcohol lamp, with a platinum wire, all by completing a circuit when the hour hand touches a third hand set at a desig nated time.



She Walked Mechanically Over to the Window and Stood There.

Just a Pointer on Politics

Practical Man Gives Advice to Friend About to Break Into the Strenuous Game.

Three Kansas men were visiting recently. One of them has held important state offices. The other has aspirations to be elected to one of "the big places." They talked of the latter man's chances; his plans of conducting his campaign, and so on.

"Let me tell you something," said the man who has been "in." "Let me tell you something. Don't worry about the fellows who are against you. Under the primary system they are scattered far and wide. Don't get any gray hairs over them. That won't do you any good. To win them over you will be wasting time and energy and breath, because the chances are you won't win them, anyway. If they are against you for personal reasons—that is, if they are personal enemies, or oppose you for political causes—the chances are they will vote against you. Let 'em alone. But go where your friends are. Go where your votes are. Keep them sure. They're yours. Keep 'em. They will make more votes for you if you keep 'em in line. That's the game."

Is he right? Do you know?—Kansas City Journal.

A MARVELOUS RECOVERY.

How a Chronic Invalid Regained Perfect Health.

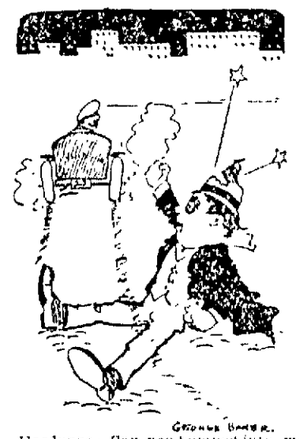
Mrs. Ray Trusner, 30 West Third St., New Albany, Ind., says: "Kidney disease had rendered me a chronic invalid. I lay in bed unable to move hand or foot. My right limb was swollen to twice normal size. I looked the picture of death and my case puzzled the doctors. The kidney secretions were highly colored and scalded terribly. Marked improvement followed the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. In six weeks I was a well woman. My friends and relatives marvel at my recovery."



Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ACCOMMODATING.



Hardduppe—Say, you bumped into me and knocked me down with your auto and I want damages.

Showfurr—Oh, haven't you got enough? Well, start up and I'll bump and knock you again.

HOW A DOCTOR CURED SCALP DISEASE

"When I was ten or twelve years old I had a scalp disease, something like scald head, though it wasn't that. I suffered for several months, and most of my hair came out. Finally they had a doctor to see me and he recommended the Cuticura Remedies. They cured me in a few weeks. I have used the Cuticura Remedies, also, for a breaking out on my hands and was benefited a great deal. I haven't had any more trouble with the scalp disease. Miss Jessie F. Buchanan, R. F. D. 3, Hamilton, Ga., Jan. 7, 1909."

Kept with Barnum's Circus.

P. T. Barnum, the famous circus man, once wrote: "I have had the Cuticura Remedies among the contents of my medicine chest with my shows for the last three seasons, and I can cheerfully certify that they were very effective in every case which called for their use."

A Shipping Error.

The young duchess of Westminster, wife of the richest peer in England, recently gave birth to her third child, a daughter. Thus there is no heir to the immense Grosvenor fortune, Earl Grosvenor, the duchess' second child, having died at the age of four.

Apropos of all this, a rather cruel story is being told in Newport about Lady Ursula Grosvenor, the eight-year-old daughter of the young duchess.

A friend, the story goes, called at Eaton Hall, and as she sat in the drawing-room, little Lady Ursula entered.

"Oh, good afternoon," she said, gravely. "Mamma can't see any one today. She's upstairs with the new baby. They sent her, you know, a girl when she'd ordered a boy, and she's so upset that she's quite ill."

Try to Come Back.

Not long ago Lord Kinnaird, who is always actively interested in religious work, paid a surprise visit to a mission school in the east end of London and told a class of boys the story of Samson. Introducing his narrative, his lordship added:

"He was strong, became weak, and then regained his strength, enabling him to destroy his enemies. Now, boys, if I had an enemy, what would you advise me to do?"

A little boy, after meditating on the secret of that great giant's strength, shot up his hand and exclaimed: "Get a bottle of 'air restorer.'"

A Liking for "Hamlet."

"Do you like Hamlet?" asked the hostess of her unlettered, if gushing, guest.

"Indeed I do," was the reply. "I am excessively fond of it, but I always prefer a savory to a sweet one."

There was a momentary confusion, and then the hostess realized that the admiration of the guest was of a culinary, not literary, character.

"I gave her ham with an omelette for breakfast next morning," said the hostess, when telling the story.—Scraps.

Last Here.

The Minister—In the next world, Tommy, the last shall be first.

Tommy—Say, won't I shine when the minister comes to supper at our house up there!—Puck.

This Is a Good Breakfast!

Instead of preparing a hot meal, have some fruit;

Post Toasties with cream;

A soft boiled egg;
Slice of crisp toast;
A cup of Postum.

Such a breakfast is pretty sure to win you.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

COMING MAN OF BUSINESS

Long-Headed Youngster Who Bids Fair to Graduate Into Rockefeller Class.

So many panes of glass in old Mr Viner's greenhouse had been broken that he had at last offered a reward of 10 shillings to anyone who should give information as to the identity of the latest offender. The bait soon drew. A youngster called on Mr Viner and informed him that a lad named Archie Thompson was the guilty party. He received his reward, went away rejoicing and the old gentleman forthwith wrote to the local schoolmaster demanding the production of the said Archie Thompson, to make good the damage he had done to his windows.

Next day the informer called again. "The schoolmaster sent me," he said briskly. "I've seen a glazier and he'll put in your glass for three shillings. Here it is and—"

"Not so fast, my lad," said Mr Viner. "Have you come on behalf of Archie Thompson?"

"Well, yes, sir, in a way," said the boy. "Fact is, he continued, confidentially, 'I'm him!'" London Tit Bits.

Talking to the Child.

"Mrs X. talks to little Madge just as Mr X. talks to their dog," said a little girl of a neighboring family. And it was indeed true. Mrs X. is a very well-meaning woman and would be greatly surprised if she should hear the foregoing statement. She has simply unconsciously acquired a harsh tone of voice in dealing with her children. This is altogether unnecessary, and is not, as many mothers seem to think, a mark of good discipline. The mother whose manner is quiet but firm is generally a much more successful disciplinarian than the harsh-voiced mother who bawls her commands in a dictatorial manner. Kindness never spoils children. It is flabby indecision, sometimes mistaken for kindness, which spoils them.

Even the Children.

Ex-Governor Pennypacker, condemning in his witty way the American divorce evil, told, at a Philadelphia luncheon, an appropriate story.

"Even our children," he said, "are becoming infected. A Kensington school teacher, examining a little girl in grammar, said:

"'What is the future of "I love?"'

"'A divorce,' the child answered promptly."

Scandal.

Mrs Simmonds glanced at the rare headline: 'Bank Robbed! Police at Sea!' and laid down the sheet.

"Now, look at that, Ez!" she ejaculated, repeating the headline aloud. "Here's a big city bank broke into by burglars, and th' city police force all off fishin' somewhere! What a scandal!"—Judge.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for Infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

A Summer Resort.

Noah disembarked.

"A combination of the mountains and seashore!" he cried.

He swith he resolved to advertise the tour.

Mere Men.

He—I dreamt last night that your mother was ill.

She—Brute! I heard you laugh in your sleep.—Life.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The undertaker usually finishes all he undertakes.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY
For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and GRANULATED EYELIDS
Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain
Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liq'd, 25c, 50c, $1.00
Murine Eye Salve, in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00
EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

W. L. DOUGLAS HAND-SEWED SHOES
MEN'S $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00
WOMEN'S $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4
BOYS' $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00
THE STANDARD FOR 30 YEARS
They are absolutely the most popular and best shoes for the price in America. They are the leaders everywhere because they hold their shape, fit better, look better and wear longer than other makes. They are certainly the most economical shoes for you to buy. W. L. Douglas name and retail price are stamped on the bottom—value guaranteed. Fast color eyelets. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! If your dealer cannot supply you write for Mail Order Catalog.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

VIOLO A wonderful new discovery to improve Superior Violins. Your violin without violoform is like a piano without the keys. Sample free; send 4 cents to cover postage. JOS. N. KELLY, 1238 Wilson Ave., Chicago, Ill.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 37—1910.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Brookfield, Mo.—"Two years ago I was unable to do any kind of work and only weighed 118 pounds. My trouble dates back to the time that women may expect nature to bring on them the Change of Life. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made me feel much better, and I have continued its use. I am very grateful to you for the good health I am now enjoying."—Mrs. SARAH LOCKHART, 414 S. Livingston Street, Brookfield, Mo.



The Change of Life is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and neglect of health at this time invites disease and pain.

Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs.

For 30 years it has been curing women from the worst forms of female ills—inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and nervous prostration.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.



SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

A Skin of Beauty Is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Oriental Cream and Magical Beautifier.



Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 50 yrs., and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada and Europe.

Ford. T. Hopkins, Prop., 37 Great Jones St., New York

PILES

"I have suffered with piles for thirty-six years. One year ago last April I began taking Cascarets for constipation. In the course of a week I noticed the piles began to disappear and at the end of six weeks they did not trouble me at all. Cascarets have done wonders for me. I am entirely cured and feel like a new man." George Kryder, Napoleon, O.

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 920

NOW—

While the roads are good and the days are long, apply

EAGLE LAND LIME

"The Soil Tonic"

on your farm and double your next season's yield of crops.

It is the purest lime carbonate for fertilizer, 95 per cent pure, fine as flour, absolutely dry. And it is the cheapest because it is the best.

In Bulk or Bags, car lots only. Write for our introductory trial car offer.

Eagle Lime Products Co.
Dousman, Wisconsin

We also handle a pure high calcium hydrated lime for agricultural use. A quick result getter.

LAWRENCE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

APPLETON, WISCONSIN

offers unusual opportunities for the advanced study of music. Prepares for the intellectual and social life of Lawrence College. Fall term begins Thursday, September 15th. Send for Bulletin A.

William Harper, Dean

WESTERN CANADA'S 1910 CROPS

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Wheat Yield in Many Districts Will Be From 25 to 35 Bushels Per Acre

Land sales and homestead entries increasing. No cessation in numbers going from United States. Wonderful opportunities remain for those who intend making Canada their home. New districts being opened up for settlement. Many farmers will net, this year, $10 to $15 per acre from their wheat crop. All the advantages of old settled countries are there. Good schools, churches, splendid markets, excellent railway facilities. See the grain exhibit at the different State and some of the County fairs.

Letters similar to the following are received every day, testifying to satisfactory conditions; other districts are as favorably spoken of:

THEY SENT FOR THEIR SON.

Maidstone, Sask., Canada, Aug. 5th, 1910.

"My parents came here from Cedar Falls, Iowa, four years ago, and were so well pleased with this country they sent to Cedar Falls for me. I have taken up a homestead near them, and am perfectly satisfied to stop here." Leonard Douglas.

WANTS SETTLER'S RATE FOR HIS STOCK.

Stettler, Alberta, July 21st, 1910.

"Well I got up here from Forest City, Iowa, last spring in good shape with the stock and everything. Now, I have got two boys back in Iowa yet, and I am going back there now soon to get them and another car up here this fall. What I would like to know is, if there is any chance to get a cheap rate back again, and when we return to Canada I will call at your office for one certificate." Yours truly, H. A. Wiz.

WILL MAKE HIS HOME IN CANADA.

Brainerd, Minn., Aug. 1st, 1910.

"I am going to Canada a week from today and intend to make my home there. My husband has been there six weeks and is well pleased with the country; so he wants me to come as soon as possible. He lived on a claim near Landis, Sask., and by his description of it it must be a pretty place.

My brother-in-law, Mr. Frank J. Zimmer, lives there and it was through him that we decided to locate in Canada." Yours truly, Mrs. Richard Henry Klinger.

TAKES HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW'S WORD FOR IT.

Taylors Falls, Minn., Aug. 7, 1910.

"I shall go to Canada this Fall with my cattle and household goods. I got a good crop here this year and my brother-in-law, Axel Nordstrom in Lanmar, wants me to come there. He formerly lived in Wilson, North Dakota. I am going to buy or take homestead when I get there, but I do not want to travel without there, for I take my brother-in-law's word about the country, and want to get your low rate." Yours truly, Peter A. Nelson.

WANTS TO RETURN TO CANADA.

Vesta, Minn., July 26th, 1910.

"I went to Canada nine years ago and took up a quarter section of railroad land and a homestead, but my boys have never taken up any land yet. I still hold the railroad land. I had to come back to the states on account of my health. Please let me know at once if I can get the cheap rate to Ponoka, Alberta." Yours truly, Geo. Parkerson, Vesta, Minn.

Send for literature and ask the local Canadian Government Agents for Excursion Rates, best districts in which to locate, and when to go.

GEO. A. HALL, 180 Third Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

MICA AXLE GREASE

Keeps the spindle bright and free from grit. Try a box. Sold by dealers everywhere.

STANDARD OIL CO. (Incorporated)

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

INDEPENDENCE ON THE FARM

SPLENDID RESULTS FOLLOW FARMING IN THE CANADIAN WEST.

Americans in Canada Not Asked to Forget That They Were Born Americans.

Farm produce today is remunerative, and this helps to make farm life agreeable. Those who are studying the economics of the day tell us that the strength of the nation lies in the cultivation of the soil. Farming is no longer a hand-to-mouth existence. It means independence, often affluence, but certainly independence.

Calling at a farm house, near one of the numerous thriving towns of Alberta, in Western Canada, the writer was given a definition of "independence" that was accepted as quite original. The broad acres of the farmer's land had a crop—and a splendid one, too, by the way—ripening for the reapers' work. The evenness of the crop, covering field after field, attracted attention, as did also the neatness of the surroundings, the well-built substantial story-and-a-half log house, and the well-rounded sides of the cattle. His broken English—he was a French Canadian—was easily understandable and pleasant to listen to. He had come there from Montreal a year ago, had paid $20 an acre for the 320-acre farm, with the little improvement it had. He had never farmed before, yet his crop was excellent, giving evidence as to the quality of the soil, and the good judgment that had been used in its preparation. And brains count in farming as well as "braw." Asked how he liked it there, he straightened his broad shoulders, and with hand outstretched towards the waving fields of grain, this young French Canadian, model of symmetrical build, replied: "Be gosh, yes, we like him—the farmin'—well, don't we, Jeannette?" as he smilingly turned to the young wife standing near. She had accompanied him from Montreal to his far-west home, to assist him by her wifely help and companionship, in making a new home in this new land. "Yes, we come here wan year ago, and we never farm before. Near Montreal, me father, he kep de gris' mill, an' de cardin' mill, an' be gosh! he run de cheese factor' too. He work, an' me work, an' us work tarn har', be gosh! Us work for de farmer; well 'den, sometin' go not always w'at you call

RANG THE BELL, ALL RIGHT



Estimates of Yield of Wheat in Western Canada for 1910 More Than One Hundred Million Bushels.

de' right, an' do farmer he say de' mean t'ing, be gosh! and tell us go to —well, anyway he tarn mad. Now," and then he waved his hand again towards the fields, "I 'ave no bodder, no cardin' mill, no gris' mill, no cheese factor'. I am now de farmer man an' when mo want to, me can say to de oder fellow! you go——! Well, we like him—the farmin'." And that was a good definition of independence.

Throughout a trip of several hundred miles in the agricultural district of Western Canada, the writer found the farmers in excellent spirits, an optimistic feeling being prevalent everywhere. It will be interesting to the thousands on the American side of the line to know that their relatives and friends are doing well there, that they have made their home in a country that stands up so splendidly under what has been trying conditions in most of the northwestern part of the farming districts of the continent. With the exception of some portions of Southern Alberta, and also a portion of Manitoba and Southern Saskatchewan the grain crops could be described as fair, good and excellent. The same drought that affected North and South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Wisconsin and other of the northern central states extended over into a portion of Canada just mentioned. But in these portions the crops for the past four or five years were splendid and the yields good.

The great province of Saskatchewan has suffered less from drought in proportion to her area under cultivation than either of the other provinces. On the other hand, instead of the drought being confined very largely to the south of the main line of the C. P. R. it is to be found in patches right through the center of northern Saskatchewan also. In spite of this, however, Saskatchewan has a splendid crop. A careful checking of the averages of yield, with the acreages in the different districts, gives an average yield of 15½ bushels to the acre.

In Southern Alberta one-fifth of the winter wheat will not be cut, or has been re-sown to feed. There are individual crops which will run as high as 45 bushels on acres of 500 and 1,000 acres, but there are others which will drop as low as 15. A safe average for winter wheat will be 19 bushels. The sample is exceptionally fine, excepting in a few cases where it has been wrinkled by extreme heat.

The northern section of Alberta has been naturally anxious to impress the world with the fact that it has not suffered from drought, and this is quite true. Wheat crops run from 20 to 30 bushels to an acre, but in a report such as this it is really only possible to deal with the province as a whole and while the estimate may seem very low to the people of Alberta, it is fair to the province throughout.

When the very light rainfall and other eccentricities of the past season are taken into account, it seems nothing short of a miracle that the Canadian West should have produced 102 million bushels of wheat, which is less than 18 million bushels short of the crop of 1909. It is for the West generally a paying crop and perhaps the best advertisement the country has ever had, as it shows that no matter how dry the year, with thorough tillage, good seed and proper methods of conserving the moisture, a crop can always be produced.

As some evidence of the feeling of the farmers, are submitted letters written by farmers but a few days ago, and they offer the best proof that can be given.

Maidstone, Sask., Aug. 4, '10.

I came to Maidstone from Menominee, Wis., four years ago, with my parents and two brothers. We all located homesteads at that time and now have our parents. The soil is a rich black loam as good as I have ever seen. We have had good crops each year and in 1909 they were exceedingly good. Wheat yielding from 22 to 40 bushels per acre and oats from 40 to 80. We are well pleased with the country and do not care to return to our native state. I certainly believe that Saskatchewan is just the place for a hustler to get a start and make himself a home. Wages here for farm labor range from $35 to $45 per month.

Lee Dow.

Tofield, Alberta, July 10, 1910.

I am a native of Texas, the largest and one of the very best states of the Union. I have been here three years and have not one desire to return to the States to live. There is no place I know of that offers such splendid inducements for capital, brain and brawn. I would like to say to all who are not satisfied where you are, make a trip to Western Canada; if you do not like it you will feel well repaid for your trip. Take this from one who's on the ground. We enjoy splendid government, laws, school, railway facilities, health, and last, but not least, an ideal climate, and this from a Texan.

O. L. Pughs.

James Normur of Porter, Wisconsin, after visiting Dauphin, Manitoba, says: "I have been in Wisconsin 25 years, coming out from Norway. Never have I seen better land and the crops in East Dauphin are better than I have ever seen, especially the oats. There is more straw and it has heavier heads than ours in Wisconsin.

"This is just the kind of land we are looking for. We are all used to mixed farming and the land we have seen is finely adapted to that sort of work. Cattle, hogs, horses and grain will be my products, and for the live stock, prospects could not be better. I have never seen such cattle as are raised here on the wild prairie grasses and the vetch that stands three or four feet high in the groves and on the open prairie.

Sir Wilfred Laurier Talks to Americans.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada, is now making a tour of Western Canada and in the course of his tour he has visited many of the districts in which Americans have settled. He expresses himself as highly pleased with them. At Craig, Saskatchewan, the American settlers joined with the others in an address of welcome. In replying Sir Wilfred said in part:

"I understand that many of you have come from the great Republic to the south of us—a land which is akin to us by blood and tradition. I hope that in coming from a free country you realize that you come also to another free country, and that although you came from a republic you have come to what is a crowned democracy. The King, our sovereign, has perhaps not so many powers as the President of the United States, but whether we are on the one side of the line or the other, we are all brothers by blood, by kinship, by ties of relationship. In coming here as you have come and becoming naturalized citizens of this country no one desires you to forget the land of your ancestors. It would be a poor man who would not always have in his heart a fond affection for the land which he came from. The two greatest countries today are certainly the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Republic of the United States. Let them be united together and the peace of the world will be forever assured.

"I hope that in coming here as you have, you have found liberty, justice and equality of rights. In this country, as in your own, you know nothing of separation of creed and race, for you are all Canadians here. And if I may express a wish it is that you would become as good Canadians as you have been good Americans and that you may yet remain good Americans. We do not want you to forget what you have been; but we want you to look more to the future than to the past. Let me, before we part, tender you the sincere expression of my warmest gratitude for your reception."

Serving Two Masters.

"Can a man serve two masters?" exclaimed John M. Callahan, candidate for the Democratic nomination for secretary of state, at a meeting in Eagles' hall the other night. "I say he cannot, and that reminds me of the answer I got from an Irish friend of mine when I asked him the same question.

"Kin a man serve two masters, is ut," says my Irish friend. "Oi only knowed wan man that could do ut, and in the ind they sent him to jail fer bigamy!"—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

A Close Second.

Skinner—Good morning, ma'am! Did you ever see anything so unsettled as the weather has been lately?

Mrs. Bashley—Well, there's your board bill, Mr. Skinner.—Stray Stories.

Rather Hard.

Bill—Do you think a man becomes what he eats?

Jill—Well, they do say so.

"Well, perhaps that ossified man in the museum began by eating his wife's bread."

The Right Way.

William Muldoon, the noted trainer, was talkin, apropos of the Jeffries-Johnson fight, of training.

"In training," he said, "the strictest obedience is required. Whenever I think of the theory of training I think of Dash, who, after 18 years of married life, is one of the best and happiest husbands in the world.

"'Dash,' I once said to him, 'well, Dash, old man, how do you take married life?'

"'According to directions,' he replied."

And Made Him Believe It.

"A Wellesley professor tells us that the two sexes are not equal."

"His wife probably told him."—Houston Post.

There is no such thing as finding true happiness by searching for it directly. It must come by the service, the love and the happiness we give to others.—R. W. Trine.

A man is apt to set a pace in his love letters that he is never able to follow.

The MASTER of CRAVEN

By MARIE VAN VORST

PICTURES BY CHAS W. ROSSER

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SYNOPSIS.

Basil Tempest, world's greatest novelist and poet, refusing to be further lionized, shuts himself up in Craven, his country home. His gloomy meditations are broken by his housekeeper, who has disobeyed his orders not to admit any one. The visitor is Lucy Carew, an American, who has come to England to write a study of the author, but more especially to get a synopsis of his new suite of poems, having been promised good position with a magazine if successful. Tempest in anger, declares he will write no more, and asks her to go. Repenting of his rudeness in sending her out in the fog on a cold night, he follows, but she refuses to return to Craven with him, and takes lodging with a cottager. Next morning Lucy receives a note from Tempest offering to assist her in writing her essay. Tempest dictates to Lucy, who listens spellbound as she writes. Tempest calls at the cottage and discovers that Lucy has left to take a train for London. He overtakes her and induces her to stay over and read the manuscript to him. He invites her to dine with him. She declines, but says she will call the following day. Angry and disappointed, Tempest goes to London.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

He shrugged impatiently. "You know how little the last would affect me. I am going away on a longer journey than four weeks, and I want you to come with me."

She withdrew her hand, which he still held—not snatched it, but slowly and meditatively withdrew it. Tempest felt sensitively her complexion of mind—he had surprised, but not shocked her. Leaning towards her, in a low tone he pleaded with her, storming her citadel, whose weakness he knew. Afterwards, she thought in reviewing the moment that he had pleaded as one for life—as for a raft to be thrown to a drowning man. Was it possible he loved her like this?

"Do you realize what you are asking me to do?" she said in a pause.

"Yes," he said shortly, "give up a London and a husband whose life is notorious, whose existence is a plague to you, a reputation amongst those who have none themselves, a false situation for a sincere one, for a life with the man whom you say you love. Ormond will divorce you, and I will marry you at once."

Lady Ormond had believed the original Tempest who had made her forget everything but himself could not return with the old charm and imperious challenge. She had been wrong then in her belief, for he was talking her over again out of herself and beyond her control.

"Why are you like this?" she murmured with some emotion. "Will you be like this always? If I thought it, I could not hesitate."

At her tone, certainly not the one of brusque denial he had anticipated, Tempest experienced a curious mingling of exultant victory and of sincere regret.

"To-morrow, Letty," he said, and took her hand again, "you must come with me to-morrow."

In her utter surprise Lady Ormond was finding herself equal to Tempest's demands. She did not hesitate for one moment to make a concession he had never asked before. He was rich—would be richer—famous, not yet in the zenith of his celebrity. There was in sharing his life just one sacrifice, and that she determined not to make if she could avoid it.

"Basil!"—she leaned towards him, lifted her head in a way to reveal the clear, pure lines of her neck and chin, her face like a flower turned to the sun—"Basil, I am not cavilling, but you are so impetuous and impracticable. Let me get the divorce from Ormond. It is merely a form—one I can have for the asking. You don't wish to sacrifice me needlessly, do you? You are not so orgueilleux that you must see me humiliated, are you? You are not vain—really, you know—won't you let me get out decently?"

He smiled and sighed. "Decently!" he repeated with some scorn. "Can you, Letty?"

"I will see my lawyers to-morrow."

He frowned and hurried: "Then you refuse to come with me?"

"No," she nodded determinedly, "I don't refuse. If you are set on ruining my reputation—for a whim—why, I won't stand in the way of your egoism."

He capitulated. "Well, you have surprised me, Letty; but then you are a perfect type, and I flatter myself now that I can predict the rest. You shall take the narrow and more reputable way, as you think it to be. But you won't come with me, Letty—you won't come."

"Nonsense," she laughed, and covered his lips with her hand. "You have my word."

Under the hand which he held to his lips he murmured something. It was "Good-by—no respite."

Lady Ormond was filled with satisfaction. She had been equal to the supreme occasion with Tempest; she was not an ordinary woman, then; she had proved her mettle and distinction and was worth the greatest man of the hour.

Tempest took his leave early, went to his club, and wrote her a note which she found on her dressing-table when she went, very shortly after, home and to her room.

Tempest was sitting in the smoking-room of the Carlton when a note was brought and every eye was turned to him as the page's voice called, "Mr. Basil Tempest." He beckoned the boy and took the letter, which he thrust into his pocket and went up to his apartment. For a few seconds he turned the letter over in his hands as if he wished to defer certainty, his face gloomy, curious, and still mocking. Then, going close to the electric light so that all its force shone on the page, he took the single sheet of paper from the envelope.

"I don't know whether to blame you or myself—you for dreaming a woman can share the life you write of—I for refusing. I know you still too well to discuss what you say—to advise or suggest. But I am not equal to the sacrifice. . . ."

"Bah!" he said, and before he had ended tore it in shreds and let the pieces fall as they would on the hotel carpet.

"I know people too well," he said. "There are no surprises for me. It's a curse to understand your kind—I wish I were a fool! It's only when a man's a fool or in love that he has any chance for happiness."

He stood thinking a second or two, wounded in his vanity—if not broken-hearted, then made his preparations for taking the next train for ——shire.

CHAPTER IV.

When at three o'clock the following afternoon Miss Carew arrived at Craven she was met by Mrs. Henly, who, bustling in before her, said:

"You're to be so good as to wait, miss, in the mornin'-room. I've a fire laid there and I am to see you have books and papers and whatever you will like, Mr. Tempest telegraphed."

With her last words she threw open the doors of a room whose atmosphere greeted with its brightness—the color and light of it seemed to extend hands.

With native habit of assigning ranks and places to Mr. Tempest's familiars, Mrs. Henly had estimated this sudden guest, by her simplicity and her grace, to be of as high breeding and as worthy blood as the savage United States can provide. The housekeeper, the dearest and sweetest creature one could find in cameos and black silk and caps in the responsible position of head of any bachelor gentleman's household, watched her master's affaires de coeur with an interest and sometimes a jealousy as strong as impotent.

Mrs. Henly talked only with her superiors, she knew she had them—her equals, by reason of being a unique specimen of her type, she had not as yet recognized. Servants were servants to her. She never spoke to them save to give orders or to minister to one in trouble.

By them she was seen to be a very grande dame indeed—by Tempest to be quite the most flawless pearl of womankind.

Living, as she did, very isolated at Craven, she was now faintly flushed with appreciative anticipation of the few moments' chat with Miss Carew before the master should appear. Miss Carew had come from the land of freedom, but whilst she suggested its delicious liberty she lost with it no quality. Mrs. Henly's old eyes regarded the figure of the American with favor. Miss Carew asked: "Mr. Tempest has telegraphed—is he away?"

"He was obliged to run up to London yesterday of a sudden just after Shorter fetched in your note." As though the sight of the master's instructions might beguile the guest, Mrs. Henly spread out the pink bit of paper on the table under her hand and read: "Miss Carew arrives at three. Make her welcome, give her books and papers. I shall be up by the express."

"Which means," Mrs. Henly explained, "he left London at six this mornin'; it's a nine hours' run. I've sent the motor to Billings Poke—it's a bit shorter by rail. Mr. Basil does hate rail travel."

Miss Carew did not remark that with apparent ease he took 18 hours out of the 24 for the matter of a short time in town! The dispatch with its minute instructions read in itself a welcome to her, and it was a charming place in which to wait.

Craven's empire morning-room opened on a terraced flower-garden, where to trees already nearly leafless a few November roses clung. The walls, hung in yellow brocade, extended to the dullest day a sense of glow and light. The few pieces of furniture, veritable treasures even in their old epoch, indicated the faultless taste and virtuosity of the selector. Before the fire in the same yellow satin a small divan with bronze reliefs on shining legs and back, a few stiff, dignified fauteuils, a long center-table, a mirror screen. On the mantel a clock and candelabra whose graceful infantile subjects suggested the design to have been intended to please the little king of Rome, a biscuit group, a candle-lamp with vivid green shade—these were all.

"It's a pretty little room," Mrs. Henly said indulgently. "All the sun there ever is comes here, but to-day it's a bit chilly, isn't it? So I had the fire lit early."

She was before it with the bellows urging the flame. As she raised her matronly self up she said: "It's Lady Ormond's style; she was never content until Mr. Basil had torn the old things out. It's like a sweet-box to my thinkin' and a bit bare. It needs people to set it off," she criticised, unconsciously paying the proper artistic tribute to the style of the period the room represented—created to display and to serve as background for the First Empire elegance and simplicity.

But Miss Carew only caught at the name. Lady Ormond! She had seen it often in the peapers.

"You know her ladyship—no." Mrs. Henly took for granted. In a frame on whose mahogany border buzzed the Napoleonic bee in bronze was the photograph of a lady in ball dress. Mrs. Henly lifted it.

"Lady Ormond at the last court ball."

The girl's eyes were met by a pair of eyes handsome and mocking, hard and cold as her own were soft and sweet.

"A professional beauty," Mrs. Henly ranked her. "But," and she connected her with the room as she glanced around Lady Ormond's creation— "a trifle cold."

Miss Carew replaced the picture. The proud beauty, her cape of velvet and sable falling from one bare shoulder, seemed to reign over the room. Miss Carew no longer felt the warmth of its greeting. It had assumed a personality in which she had no part. The personages had come to people it—it suffocated her, and she walked mechanically over to the window and stood there, looking out on the dreary aspect of bare trees, the whirl of withered leaves along the garden paths, and the few last roses, more wintry and melancholy in their desolation than the specter leaves that had already passed through death.

She said hesitatingly: "Since Mr. Tempest has telegraphed, I suppose it will be best for me to wait a little."

But Mrs. Henly interrupted her. "Wait? Why, Mr. Basil wouldn't bear of you not waiting, miss! He'd think I had not made you comfortable. What can I get you?" She lingered.

Perhaps Miss Carew understood something of the woman's interest in herself—her natural curiosity, perhaps Lady Ormond in her frame, the boldness of her sway at Craven, made the American say, lifting to the placid English face her clear dark eyes:

"I'm here for the first time in England. I came from my country expressly to write a study of Mr. Tempest for America."

The old housekeeper smiled. "A study of Mr. Basil!" she echoed. "Why, my dear, I had him at ten years old for my own, as I might say, and I couldn't study him! It's like learnin' a new language every day. He's never the same."

"It's his charm."

"Oh, I daresay!" Mrs. Henly was doubtful, there being moods she had right to remember as not possessing that characteristic. "But he'll not tell you anything, miss. He won't be written. I've seen them who would study him as you call it—come and go, chiefly. No one ever stayed as you have." She paused. "You're a writer, too, then?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



She Walked Mechanically Over to the Window and Stood There.

Improved Alarm Clock.

A new electrical alarm clock uses dry batteries to ring a bell, supply a small incandescent light with current, and start a fire in an alcohol lamp with a platinum wire, all by completing a circuit when the hour hand touches a third hand set at a desig nated time.

Just a Pointer on Politics

Practical Man Gives Advice to Friend About to Break Into the Strenuous Game.

Three Kansas men were visiting recently. One of them has held important state offices. The other has aspirations to be elected to one of "the big places." They talked of the latter man's chances; his plans of conducting his campaign, and so on.

"Let me tell you something," said the man who has been "in." "Let me tell you something. Don't worry about the fellows who are against you. Under the primary system they are scattered far and wide. Don't get any gray hairs over them. That won't do you any good. To win them over you will be wasting time and energy and breath, because the chances are you won't win them, anyway. If they are against you for personal reasons—that is, if they are personal enemies, or oppose you for political causes—the chances are they will vote against you. Let 'em alone. But go where your friends are. Go where your votes are. Keep them sure. They're yours. Keep 'em. They will make more votes for you if you keep 'em in line. That's the game."

Is he right? Do you know?—Kansas City Journal.

A MARVELOUS RECOVERY.

How a Chronic Invalid Regained Perfect Health.

Mrs. Ray Trusner, 30 West Third St., New Albany, Ind., says: "Kidney disease had rendered me a chronic invalid. I lay in bed unable to move hand or foot. My right limb was swollen to twice normal size. I looked the picture of death and my case puzzled the doctors. The kidney secretions were highly colored and scalded terribly. Marked improvement followed the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. In six weeks I was a well woman. My friends and relatives marvel at my recovery."



Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ACCOMMODATING.



Harduppe—Say, you bumped into me and knocked me down with your auto and I want damages.

Showfurr—Oh, haven't you got enough? Well, start up and I'll bump and knock you again.

HOW A DOCTOR CURED SCALP DISEASE

"When I was ten or twelve years old I had a scalp disease, something like scald head, though it wasn't that. I suffered for several months, and most of my hair came out. Finally they had a doctor to see me and he recommended the Cuticura Remedies. They cured me in a few weeks. I have used the Cuticura Remedies, also, for a breaking out on my hands and was benefited a great deal. I haven't had any more trouble with the scalp disease. Miss Jessie F. Buchanan, R. F. D. 3, Hamilton, Ga., Jan. 7, 1909."

Kept with Barnum's Circus.

P. T. Barnum, the famous circus man, once wrote: "I have had the Cuticura Remedies among the contents of my medicine chest with my shows for the last three seasons, and I can cheerfully certify that they were very effective in every case which called for their use."

A Shipping Error.

The young duchess of Westminster, wife of the richest peer in England, recently gave birth to her third child, a daughter. Thus there is no heir to the immense Grosvenor fortune, Earl Grosvenor, the duchess' second child, having died at the age of four.

Apropos of all this, a rather cruel story is being told in Newport about Lady Ursula Grosvenor, the eight-year-old daughter of the young duchess.

A friend, the story goes, called at Eaton Hall, and as she sat in the drawing-room, little Lady Ursula entered.

"Oh, good afternoon," she said, gravely. "Mamma can't see any one today. She's upstairs with the new baby. They sent her, you know, a girl when she'd ordered a boy, and she's so upset that she's quite ill."

Try to Come Back.

Not long ago Lord Kinnaird, who is always actively interested in religious work, paid a surprise visit to a mission school in the east end of London and told a class of boys the story of Samson. Introducing his narrative, his lordship added:

"He was strong, became weak, and then regained his strength, enabling him to destroy his enemies. Now, boys, if I had an enemy, what would you advise me to do?"

A little boy, after meditating on the secret of that great giant's strength, shot up his hand and exclaimed: "Get a bottle of 'air restorer."

A Liking for "Hamlet."

"Do you like Hamlet?" asked the hostess of her unlettered, if gushing, guest.

"Indeed I do," was the reply. "I am excessively fond of it, but I always prefer a savory to a sweet one."

There was a momentary confusion, and then the hostess realized that the admiration of the guest was of a culinary, not literary, character.

"I gave her ham with an omelette for breakfast next morning," said the hostess, when telling the story.—Scraps.

Last Here.

The Minister—In the next world, Tommy, the last shall be first.

Tommy—Say, won't I shine when the minister comes to supper at our house up there!—Puck.

This Is a Good Breakfast!

Instead of preparing a hot meal, have some fruit;

Post Toasties

with cream;

A soft boiled egg;
Slice of crisp toast;
A cup of Postum.

Such a breakfast is pretty sure to win you.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

COMING MAN OF BUSINESS

Long-Headed Youngster Who Bids Fair to Graduate Into Rockefeller Class.

So many panes of glass in old Mr Viner's greenhouse had been broken that he had at last offered a reward of 10 shillings to anyone who should give information as to the identity of the latest offender. The bait soon drew. A youngster called on Mr. Viner and informed him that a lad named Archie Thompson was the guilty party. He received his reward, went away rejoicing and the old gentleman forthwith wrote to the local schoolmaster, demanding the production of the said Archie Thompson, to make good the damage he had done to his windows.

Next day the informer called again.

"The schoolmaster sent me," he said briskly. "I've seen a glazier and he'll put in your glass for three shillings. Here it is, and—"

"Not so fast, my lad," said Mr. Viner. "Have you come on behalf of Archie Thompson?"

"Well, yes, sir, in a way," said the boy. "Fact is," he continued, confidentially, "I'm him!"—London Tit-Bits.

Talking to the Child.

"Mrs. X—— talks to little Madge just as Mr X—— talks to their dog," said a little girl of a neighboring family. And it was indeed true. Mrs. X—— is a very well-meaning woman and would be greatly surprised if she should hear the foregoing statement. She has simply unconsciously acquired a harsh tone of voice in dealing with her children. This is altogether unnecessary, and is not, as many mothers seem to think, a mark of good discipline. The mother whose manner is quiet but firm is generally a much more successful disciplinarian than the harsh-voiced mother who issues her commands in a dictatorial manner. Kindness never spoils children. It is flabby indecision, sometimes mistaken for kindness, which spoils them.

Even the Children.

Ex-Governor Pennypacker, condemning in his witty way the American divorce evil, told, at a Philadelphia luncheon, an appropriate story.

"Even our children," he said, "are becoming infected. A Kensington school teacher, examining a little girl in grammar, said:

"'What is the future of "I love?"'

"'A divorce,' the child answered promptly."

Scandal.

Mrs. Simmonds glanced at the scare headline: "Bank Robbed! Police at Sea!" and laid down the sheet.

"Snow, look at that, Ez!" she ejaculated, repeating the headline aloud. "Here's a big city bank broke into by burglars, and th' city police force all off fishin' somewhere! What a scandal!"—Judge.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for Infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

A Summer Resort.

Noah disembarked.

"A combination of the mountains and seashore!" he cried.

Herewith he resolved to advertise the tour.

Mere Men.

He—I dreamt last night that your mother was ill.

She—Brute! I heard you laugh in your sleep.—Life.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The undertaker usually finishes all he undertakes.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY
For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and GRANULATED EYELIDS
Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain
Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liq'd, 25c, 50c, $1.00
Murine Eye Salve, in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00
EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL
MurineEyeRemedyCo.,Chicago

W. L. DOUGLAS
HAND-SEWED PROCESS SHOES
MEN'S $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00
WOMEN'S $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4
BOYS' $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00
THE STANDARD FOR 30 YEARS
They are absolutely the most popular and best shoes for the price in America. They are the leaders everywhere because they hold their shape, fit better, look better and wear longer than other makes. They are certainly the most economical shoes for you to buy. W. L. Douglas name and retail price are stamped on the bottom—value guaranteed. Fast Color Eyelets. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! If your dealer cannot supply you write for Mail Order Catalog.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

VIOLO A wonderful new discovery relieves Superfluous Hair instantly. Beats Electrolysis—no discoloration to the skin. Sample free, send 4 cents to cover postage. JOS. N. KELLEY, 1256 Wilson Ave., Chicago, Ill.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 37-1910.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Brookfield, Mo.—"Two years ago I was unable to do any kind of work and only weighed 118 pounds. My trouble dates back to the time that women may expect nature to bring on them the Change of Life. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made me feel much better, and I have continued its use. I am very grateful to you for the good health I am now enjoying." Mrs. SARAH LONGMONT, 414 S. Livingston Street, Brookfield, Mo.

The Change of Life is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and neglect of health at this time invites disease and pain.

Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs.

For 30 years it has been curing women from the worst forms of female ills—inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and nervous prostration.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.



SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

A Skin of Beauty Is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Oriental Cream and Magical Beautifier.



Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin Diseases, and gives it the best of all preparations. It has stood the test of 52 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no base imitation of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada and Europe.

Ferd. T. Hopkins, Prop., 37 Great Jones St., New York

PILES

"I have suffered with piles for thirty-six years. One year ago last April I began taking Cascarets for constipation. In the course of a week I noticed the piles began to disappear and at the end of six weeks they did not trouble me at all. Cascarets have done wonders for me. I am entirely cured and feel like a new man." George Kryder, Napoleon, O.

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 920

NOW—

While the roads are good and the days are long, apply

EAGLE LAND LIME

"The Soil Tonic"

on your farm and double your next season's yield of crops.

It is the purest lime carbonate fertilizer, 98 per cent pure, fine as flour, absolutely dry. And it is the cheapest because it is the best.

In Bulk or Bags, carlots only. Write for our introductory trial car offer.

Eagle Lime Products Co.
Dousman, Wisconsin

We also handle a pure high-calcium hydrated lime for agricultural use. A quick result getter.

LAWRENCE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
APPLETON, WISCONSIN

offers unusual opportunities for the advanced study of music. Enjoy the intellectual and social life of Lawrence College. Fall term begins Thursday, September 15th. Send for Bulletin A.

William Harper, Dean

WESTERN CANADA'S 1910 CROPS

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Wheat Yield in Many Districts Will Be From 25 to 35 Bushels Per Acre

Land sales and homestead entries increasing. No cessation in numbers going from United States. Wonderful opportunities remain for those who intend making Canada their home. New districts being opened up for settlement. Many farmers will net, this year, $10 to $15 per acre from their wheat crop. All the advantages of old settled countries are there. Good schools, churches, splendid markets, excellent railway facilities. See the grain exhibit at the different State and some of the County fairs.

Letters similar to the following are received every day, testifying to satisfactory conditions; other districts are as favorably spoken of:

THEY SENT FOR THEIR SON.

Maidstone, Sask., Canada, Aug. 5th, 1910.

"My parents came here from Cedar Falls, Iowa, four years ago, and were so well pleased with this country they sent to Coeur d'Alene for me. I have taken up a homestead near them, and am perfectly satisfied to stop here." Leonard Douglas.

WANTS SETTLER'S RATE FOR HIS STOCK.

Strettler, Alberta, July 21st, 1910.

"Well I got up here from Forest City, Iowa, last Spring in good shape with the stock and everything. Now, I have got two boys back in Iowa yet, and I am going back there now soon to get them and another car up here this fall. What I would like to know is, if there is any chance to get a cheap rate back again, and when we return to Canada I will call at your office for any certificates."

Yours truly, H. A. Wix.

WILL MAKE HIS HOME IN CANADA.

Brainerd, Minn., Aug. 1st, 1910.

"I am going to Canada a week from today and intend to make my home there. My husband has been there six weeks and is well pleased with the country, so he wants me to come as soon as possible. He filed on a claim near Landis, Sask., and by his description of it it must be a pretty place.

Yours truly, Peter A. Nelson.

WANTS TO RETURN TO CANADA.

Vesta, Minn., July 26th, 1910.

"I went to Canada nine years ago and took up a quarter section of railroad land and a homestead, but my boys have never taken up any land yet. I still hold the railroad land. I had to come back to the states on account of my health. Please let me know at once if I can get the cheap rates to Potosky, Alberta."

Yours truly, Geo. Duckwitz, Vesta, Minn.

My brother-in-law, Mr. Frank J. Zimmer, lives there and it was through him that we decided to go to Canada.

Yours truly, Mrs. Richard Henry Ebinger.

TAKES HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW'S WORD FOR IT.

Taylors Falls, Minn., Aug. 7, 1910.

"I shall go to Canada this Fall with my stock and household goods. I got a poor crop here this year and my brother-in-law, Axel Nordstrom in Gardner, wants me to come there. He formerly lived in Wilton, North Dakota. I am going to buy or take homestead when I get there, but I do not want to travel two times there, for I take my brother-in-law's word about the country, and want to get your low rate."

Peter A. Nelson.

Send for literature and ask the local Canadian Government Agents for Excursion Rates, best districts in which to locate, and when to go.

GEO. A. HALL, 130 Third Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

MICA AXLE GREASE

Keeps the spindle bright and free from grit. Try a box. Sold by dealers everywhere.

STANDARD OIL CO.
(Incorporated)

FOR BARGAINS!

Talk to Lowell

Did anyone ever offer you good goods at these prices?

Here are a few of our bargains

Wood frame spike tooth harrow, regular price$7, now **$5**
Wood frame spike flexible harrow, regular price $10, **$8**
Hoossier seeders, regular price $38, now **$32**
Single harness, regular price $35, now **$25**
No. 2 Omega separator, regular price $70, now **$51**
No. 1 " " " " $80, " **$60**
No. 600 auto top rubber tire buggy, $90, now **$76.50**
1 steel tire buggy, $65, now **$51**
1 rubber tire buggy with fenders, $90, now **$72.25**
1 " " " " " $85, " **$71**
1 No. 7 Mohair plush Portland cutter, $12, now **$31**
1 No. 6 " " " " $11, " **$32**
1 second hand cutter **$10**
1 top cutter, $55, now **$42**

We will be glad to show you the goods at any time if you'll call at

E. W. LOWELL-Hardware

SUCCESSOR TO GEO. W. PURNELL

SUGGESTIONS TO SPORTSMEN!

Single barrel shot guns $3.50 to $12
Double " " " 9.00 to 40
Hunting Coats - - - 2.00 to 5
Cases, all sizes and prices. Game bags, cleaning rods, gun oil, leggings and a complete stock of ammunition.

Centralia Hardware Co

VESPER.

The Ladies Aid of the Lutheran church will give a necktie sociable in the hall Saturday evening, Sept. 17th. The ladies will bring lunch for two and two home made neckties. They will wear one and the other will be put into an envelope and sold for 50c, hot coffee included. A program is being arranged and everybody is invited to come and have a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. John Flanagan of Dakota arrived here last Thursday. They expect to stay here during the winter.

Among those that are attending the state fair from here are Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Horn, Mr. and Mrs. O. Carlin, Mr. and Mrs. D. McVicar and Fred Erdmann.

Mrs. Ed. Caswell visited her sister, Mrs Bennett at Cranmoor Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. H. Stahl visited her parents at Arpin last week.

ARPIN

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morris spent Sunday at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs Claus Jonhson in the town of Sigel. We are all glad to learn of Mr. Johnson's improved health since his recent operation at Chicago. Mr. Johnson has many friends in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bluett of Dousman, Wis., arrived here Wednesday for a visit with their son and daughter, O. W. Bluett and Mrs. Geo. Lewis.

Mesdames A. J. Cowell and O. W. Bluett were Grand Rapids shoppers Friday.

Miss Mary LaVigne was a Grand Rapids visitor Saturday.

Messrs. W. E Little and Arthur Lambert of Grand Rapids, visited over Sunday at the Cowell home.

Miss Nellie Rosplock, who has been employed at Milwaukee the past year, is spending her two weeks vacation with her parents here.

Miss Lona Wilbert, who has spent the past two weeks visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Manthier, returned to her home at Sheboygan Wednesday.

Mrs. Henry Stahl and children of Vesper, came up Friday to visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thlompko.

SARATOGA

A number of friends surprised O. W. Lundberg last Tuesday, Sept. 8th, it being his 42nd birthday. A very enjoyable afternoon was spent.

James Johnson and little nephew, Ralph Stopenson, departed Monday for Woodhull, Ill., after having spent six weeks with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Johnson.

Miss Gertrude Dietsch departed for Chicago last week after spending twos month at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dietsch.

Miss Mabel Johnson departed Monday for Grand Rapids where she will attend school.

Rev. H. B. Johnson of Grand Rapids and a friend from Philadelphia were in this vicinity on Saturday.

Miss Sarah Hansen who is employed in Grand Rapids visited at the home of her parents.

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We have engaged Miss Carver, an expert trimmer of Milwaukee who will trim your hat to suit you and also save you money. No two hats trimmed alike.

Ladies' Trimmed Hats up to $15.00
Plumes in Colors and Black and White up to $12.50

Bring your friends to see this grand display of Fall Millinery.

The Store That Saves You Money



W. L. Douglas Shoes

Have A Record for Goodness

EVERY MAN that reads this will please consider this an invitation to call and see the splendid New Fall and Winter Styles we are now showing of this famous make of Union Made Shoes. The Country's Best Makers of shoes have sent us their best, and they are lined up for your inspection or for choosing.

Shoes Worth Coming to See

We want you to see our **$2.50, $3.00 and $3.50.** Fine Shoes, Sir!

We want you to see our splendid shoes at **$4.00, $4.50 and $5.00.** Shoes that we believe have never been equalled at this figure.

The leathers, the styles and the shoemaking will all speak for themselves. That's All!

JOHNSON & HILL CO.

"The House of Good Shoes"

New Fall Dress Goods AT HEINEMAN'S

Our line for this fall surpasses in quality and variety any other line in Grand Rapids. We have fabrics and materials to suit any person and purse. Every piece of material on our shelves is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction, and we ask you for your own benefit to come and look at our line before buying. We are certain that you will agree with us in the statement that we have by far the most complete and up-to-date line of Dress Goods in Grand Rapids.



The Bradley Muffler

No matter what you need in good furnishings we're here to supply you. Therefore we recommend to you the Bradley Muffler. Anyway you look at it, in front or back or on the side, its the handsomest muffler made and the only one that fits. We have more colors than you can name, so can match your costume

50c to $1.50

BLANKETS

Cotton Blankets in white, grey, with colored borders,—ten, eleven or twelve quater **85c** to **$1.50**
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You cannot be in style, regardles of how beautiful and expensive your gown is, unless the corset is right. There are many styles in Warner's to select from. We carry a large assortment—plenty of styles to



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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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FOR BARGAINS!

Talk to Lowell

Did anyone ever offer you good goods at these prices?

Here are a few of our bargains

Wood frame spike tooth harrow, regular price$7, now **$5**
Wood frame spike flexible harrow, regular price $10, **$8**
Hoossier seeders, regular price $38, now..... **$32**
Single harness, regular price $35, now..... **$25**
No. 2 Omega separator, regular price $70, now..... **$51**
No. 1 " " " " $80, " **$60**
No. 600 auto top rubber tire buggy, $90, now.. **$76.50**
1 steel tire buggy, $65, now..... **$51**
1 rubber tire buggy with fenders, $90, now.... **$72.25**
1 " " " " " $85, " **$71**
1 No. 7 Mohair plush Portland cutter, $42, now..... **$31**
1 No. 6 " " " " $44, " **$32**
1 second hand cutter..... **$10**
1 top cutter, $55, now..... **$42**

We will be glad to show you the goods at any time if you'll call at

E. W. LOWELL-Hardware

SUCCESSOR TO GEO. W. PURNELL

SUGGESTIONS TO SPORTSMEN!

Single barrel shot guns $3.50 to $12
Double " " " 9.00 to 40
Hunting Coats - - - 2.00 to 5
Cases, all sizes and prices. Game bags, cleaning rods, gun oil, leggings and a complete stock of ammunition.

Centralia Hardware Co

VESPER.

The Ladies Aid of the Lutheran church will give a necktie sociable in the hall Saturday evening, Sept. 17th. The ladies will bring lunch for two and two home made neckties. They will wear one and the other will be put into an envelope and sold for 50c, hot coffee included. A program is being arranged and everybody is invited to come and have a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. John Flanagan of Dakota arrived here last Thursday. They expect to stay here during the winter.

Among those that are attending the state fair from here are Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Horn. Mr. and Mrs. O. Carlin, Mr. and Mrs. D. McVicar and Fred Erdmann.

Mrs. Ed. Caswell visited her sister, Mrs. Bennett at Cranmoor Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. H. Stahl visited her parents at Arpin last week.

ARPIN

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morris spent Sunday at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claus Jonhson in the town of Sigel. We are all glad to learn of Mr. Johnson's improved health since his recent operation at Chicago. Mr. Johnson has many friends in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bluett of Dousman, Wis., arrived here Wednesday for a visit with their son and daughter, C. W. Bluett and Mrs. Geo. Lewis.

Mesdames A. J. Cowell and C. W. Bluett were Grand Rapids shoppers Friday.

Miss Mary LaVigne was a Grand Rapids visitor Saturday.

Messrs. W. E. Little and Arthur Lambert of Grand Rapids, visited over Sunday at the Cowell home.

Miss Nellie Rosplock, who has been employed at Milwaukee the past year, is spending her two weeks vacation with her parents here.

Miss Lena Wilbert, who has spent the past two weeks visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Manthier, returned to her home at Sheboygan Wednesday.

Mrs. Henry Stahl and children of Vesper, came up Friday to visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thiempke.

SARATOGA

A number of friends surprised C. W. Lundberg last Tursday, Sept. 8th, it being his 42nd birthday. A very enjoyable afternoon was spent.

James Johnson and little nephew, Ralph Stepenson, departed Monday for Woodhull, Ill., after having spent six weeks with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Johnson.

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